THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1943 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 133

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Religious Literature Rule; Benes to Visit Roosevelt; Boys Released for Farms

The World's Day—May 3, 1943

Washington: Religious Literature Rule Reversed

The Supreme Court in a 5-to-4 decision, in effect overruling a decision it had delivered last June 8, declared unconstitutional municipal ordinances imposing a license tax upon the sale of religious literature.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, returned to Washington to be a guest at the White House again until Wednesday.

The Office of Fuels Administrator Ickes said that freeze of in-transit shipment of coal had been canceled in view of the truce assuring resumption of mining for two weeks at least.

Declaring that "in time of war we should make every possible preparation for peace," Senator Gillette (D) of Iowa introduced in the Senate his fourth alternate proposal for modernizing the treaty making provisions of the Constitution. It provides for concurrence by a simple majority of Senators present at the time the treaty is called is called up for ratification.

Lend-Lease food shipments abroad in 1943 will probably exceed last year's, according to Edward Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator. Last year six per cent of the country's total output was sent to United Nations. [Page 3.]

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson disclosed in testimony before the Senate's Truman Committee that he and Rubber Director William Jeffers will attempt to settle a priorities squabble by a personal inspection designed to "break bottlenecks where we find them" in rubber and gasoline plants.

Arthur D. Whiteside has been named head of the new Office of Civilian Requirements by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, who said its purpose is to provide goods and services adequate to maintain the essential civilian life and the highest production efficiency for the war effort.

The National League of Women Voters urged extension of the Trade Agreements Act in its present form for another three years to "show willingness to continue co-operation to promote world stability."

The Second War Loan Drive has exceeded its goal by $4,000,000,000, bringing in about $17,000,000,000, most of it from nonbanking sources.

Poultry ceiling violations in 15 states are reported by Prentiss Brown, Price Administrator. Every important growing area in the nation is represented and to date 204 prosecutions have been brought against "black market" operators.

A full 48-hour week for the nation's 525,000 steel workers, who now average 41.5 hours, is ordered to become effective by July 1 by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission. [Financial Page.]

In Europe: Benes to Be Roosevelt Guest Soon

President Eduard Benes of the Czechoslovak Government in exile in London will arrive in Washington about May 12 to be the guest of President Roosevelt. He is expected to visit New York and Chicago before leaving the country.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle is reported to have received a new communication from Gen. Henri Giraud suggesting a meeting at some place outside of Algiers. Fighting French Headquarters in London said the message showed "some progress" toward an agreement.

Some 1,800 coal mine strikers in two Warwickshire mines in Britain returned after a five-day work stoppage, which authorities said cost the nation's critically low fuel stocks about 17,000 tons of coal.

A hand-picked German commission, investigating the alleged murder of 10,000 Polish officers by the Russians, charges that these officers were shot in March and April of 1940, more than a year before Germany invaded Russia, according to a report from the Berlin Radio.

A shortage of potatoes in Dublin, due to virtual failure of last year's crop and difficulties of transportation, resulted in long queues at the markets over the week end.

Mikhail Gromoff, Soviet flier who flew non-stop from Moscow to California over the North Pole in 1937, has been made a lieutenant general in the Red Army, the London Radio reports in a broadcast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Boston: 75 Schoolboys Released for Farm Work

Vanguard of 20,000 high school youths expected to work on Massachusetts farms this summer, 75 Boston high school boys have already been released from school for farm jobs, John B. Casey, Suffolk County Farm Labor Supervisor, announced today. [Page 2.]

Court summonses have been obtained for 1,457 motorists charged with failing to comply with the automobile inspection law, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin announced today. Mr. Goodwin said that the greatest number of the offenders were booked in Cambridge, where 505 stickerless automobiles were halted, and in South Boston, where 315 motorists were stopped.

Moves to help small business in New England placed the Smaller War Plants Corporation on an independent basis, taking it from under the War Production Board, and made Richard C. Cooke of Newton, Mass., New England Regional Director of the Corporation.

Biggest Labor Board election in Massachusetts and second largest in New England scheduled at new Hingham shipyard next Thursday. [Page 2.]

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, today accepted an invitation to address New England members of the Associated Press at their spring meeting on May 17. Mr. Knox will also speak at the Advertising Club of Boston luncheon and before the Massachusetts Conference of Christians and Jews in the evening.

Massachusetts' Supreme Judicial Court today opened a broad inquiry into the 1941 reinstatement of Wilfred B. Keenan, Jamaica Plain lawyer, who had been disbarred in 1934 on charges of jury-fixing. His reinstatement is being protested by two bar associations and the State's Attorney-General.

National: Religious Instruction Bill Passed

School children in California are to be permitted one hour's absence from classes each week to obtain outside moral and religious instruction under terms of a bill passed by the Legislature.

Anthracite coal wage negotiations at New York, scheduled for today at 10 a. m., have been postponed to the same hour tomorrow. Miner negotiators were reported to have requested the delay so they could attend a meeting of the United Mine Workers policy committee.

Americas: Penaranda to Visit U. S. President

Enrique Penaranda, President of Bolivia, is en route to the United States for a visit with President Roosevelt for the purpose of once more reiterating Bolivia's position among the United Nations and giving proof of the Bolivians' love of democracy and freedom.

Direct Radiotelegraph service between this country and Ecuador was opened with the exchange of messages between President Roosevelt and President Del Rio of Ecuador.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts. [Page 1 in Column 6.]

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, May 3, 1943

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Financial Pages	12, 13
Christian Science Services on Radio	14	For Children	14
Daily Features Page	17	Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	14
Editorials	18	Radio Timetable	4
		Sports Page	15
		Theater and Arts	4
		The Home Forum	10
		Christian Science is the Comforter (With Spanish Translation)	
		Advertising	
		Amusement (grouped)	4
		Camp (grouped)	14
		Classified	15
		Restaurant (grouped)	15

Weather Predictions

Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 8:14 p. m. and ends Tuesday at 5:07 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:16 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 5:05 a. m.

Governor Asks Holiday Ban On May 31-July 5

Saltonstall would stage observance on Sundays to permit war work on legal 'day after.'

In an effort to avoid retarding war production, Governor Saltonstall today asked the Massachusetts Legislature to legalize celebration of the May 30 and July 4 holidays on Sunday this year by setting aside statutes now requiring observance on the following Monday of those holidays falling on Sunday.

The Governor, in a special message to the Legislature, quoted a letter he received from Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, in which the latter stated:

"I am very strongly of the opinion that it would be very much in the interest of sustained production of war goods to arrange to observe both of these holidays on Sunday this year. I am, of course, aware that these two holidays carry very deep and patriotic connotations and that in time of war it is more than ever important to give these occasions proper observance.

"Nevertheless, it seems to me that the best way in which we can show our patriotism and honor the heroic men who made our country free and kept it free is to turn out a full day's production of essential war goods on both May 31 and July 5.

For several days, Governor Saltonstall has been considering steps to gain Massachusetts' observance of May 30 and July 4 holidays on Sunday this year. Thus his move today was not unexpected.

He asked the General Court to adopt legislation to make May 30 and July 4 legal holidays this year, but at the same time protecting the Sabbath and to remove May 31 and July 5 this year from operation of existing holiday statutes.

The Governor told the Legislature that "in this war emergency we must do our utmost to supply our men at the battlefronts with all the weapons they need, with minimum interruption of production."

He added that he believed that "the deepest tribute to our earliest patriots and our honored dead of all wars can well be paid in the type of memorial service and patriotic gathering appropriate to the Sabbath."

Million in War Bonds Wins Toscanini MS

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—William T. Grant, Kansas City, Mo., insurance executive, was informed yesterday by Niles Trammell, NBC President, that his $1,000,000 bid in war bond purchases won him Arturo Toscanini's original manuscript of his own arrangement of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The maestro's manuscript was put up for sale to the highest war bond bidder at the Easter Sunday Treasury Department concert of Toscanini, Vladimir Horowitz, and the NBC Symphony orchestra. The Carnegie Hall concert brought a total of $10,190,045 in bond sales and Mr. Grant's bid raised the definite total of $11,190,045.

"This certainly is a surprise to me," Mr. Grant said at Radio City today as he accepted an invitation to visit Mr. Trammell.

"The check was for war bond purchases for the Business Men's Assurance Company which I head," said Mr. Grant. The bid was entered through NBC's Kansas City affiliate, WDAF.

Coal Compromise Looms Under Truce; Swedes Hint Stand on Side of Allies; Mateur Captured by American Forces

Influence of United Nations gaining in north in spite of German attempts to build suspicions against Russia—Observer puts Allied favor at 95 per cent—Premier warns of intervention.

The Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, who is touring Sweden as a member of a group of six representative American journalists, at the invitation of the Swedish Government, cables his first message, showing that Sweden is offering increasing resistance to Nazi pressure and appears to be nearing the point at which it must join the Allies.

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, May 3—The Nazis are failing in a political attempt to chain and bolt the northern door of the Fortress of Europe.

It is clear today that Goebbelsian plots—which resulted in a diplomatic break between Russia and the Polish Government-in-exile and which have thrust Sweden and Germany into tense negotiations—are backfiring.

The influence of the United Nations in this northern area of which Stockholm is the center is increasing despite German efforts to whip up suspicion against Russia, Nazi attacks on Swedish submarines, and new German pressures upon the Finns.

To Sweden, gravely disturbed over the Russo-Polish rift, Premier Stalin's pledge not to heed separate peace offers from Germany comes with great relief. For Sweden would have been in the gravest danger if the Nazis were not engaged by Russia.

Stronger Note of Defiance

Thus the increasing note of defiance in Per Albin Hansson's May Day renewal of the pledge that once Sweden takes up arms, any report or order of capitulation will be false.

The Prime Minister, whose efforts have been to maintain a precarious peace, uses strong words in saying that his nation is prepared to "intervene when necessary," and points out that "in a special case it may be necessary to use weapons to meet an act of violence."

Mr. Hansson does not define the special case, but every Swede knows that he refers to Germany. For 95 per cent of the Swedish people are believed to be pro-Allied. This estimate comes from one of the shrewdest observers here, but he admits he may be slightly optimistic.

On days when the observer is pessimistic he revises his estimate five points downward to a rock bottom of 90 per cent pro-Allied.

Popular Protests Rising

The Government's policy of neutrality—permitting transit of soldiers on leave, German goods and some war materials—has been subject to increasing popular protest.

This is largely centered in the highly organized labor movement. But it is worth noting that the Government has taken no measures to curb petitions demanding that German transit be halted. Actually this popular demand serves to strengthen the Government's hand against Germany.

Meanwhile many Swedes feel that they actually risked hostilities in vigorous protests to Berlin after a German armed merchantman fired on the Swedish submarine Draken and German mines are believed to have sunk the submarine Ulven. The Swedish note so far is unanswered.

Similarly negotiations are pending over German action in stopping the passage of Swedish ships from Gothenberg to South America.

Restraints on Shipping

The German action nominally resulted in Swedish permission for two Norwegian merchantmen to sail to England. The ships are still in a Swedish harbor, but since early this year Germany has not permitted the passage of South American traffic.

Among other things Sweden is 87 per cent dependent on South America for leather, which accounts for the sudden shoe rationing of one pair plus one resole in 18 months.

One of Germany's real reasons in halting Gothenberg traffic is to cut off the Swedish oil supply from South America. Sweden has been receiving 125,000 barrels quarterly—a small amount but vital to the country's highly curtailed supplies

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

War Aids Plan Joint Attack On Gas Lag

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 3—Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson today indicated that his controversy with Rubber Director William M. Jeffers has ended, although aviation gasoline still remains seriously short.

Referring to Mr. Jeffers as "Jeff," Mr. Patterson told the Truman Committee of the Senate that the two men had arranged to make a trip to plants making competing components for the gasoline and rubber programs for the purpose of breaking bottlenecks.

"We have high hopes we will achieve something," said the Undersecretary of War who a short time ago was accusing Mr. Jeffers of grabbing off unjustified priorities for his rubber program at the expense of high octane gasoline.

At the same time, Mr. Patterson informed the Senate investigating committee that the Army's pilot-training program is behind schedule and overseas gasoline reserves are not as large as they should be because of the competition from the synthetic rubber program.

One factor in the tight gasoline situation, Mr. Patterson revealed, is American success in air combat thus far.

Lower Than Estimates

The percentage of planes actually lost in combat has been only about half the anticipated percentage, Mr. Patterson testified.

"This very success makes our job more difficult," he declared. "We are going to have a bigger

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

United States Property!

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Order for Taking Possession:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the President of the United States, I hereby find from the available information that a strike or stoppage has occurred or is threatened in each of the bituminous coal mines operated by the companies specified in Appendix A attached hereto, and therefore take possession of each such mine including any and all real and personal property, franchises, rights, facilities, funds, and other assets used in connection with the operation of such mine and the distribution and sale of its products, for operation by the United States in furtherance of the prosecution of the war.

The president of each company (or its chief executive officer) specified in Appendix A attached hereto, is hereby and until further notice designated Operating Manager for the United States for such mine and is authorized and directed, subject to such supervision as I may prescribe, and in accordance with regulations to be promulgated by me, to operate such mine and to do all things necessary and appropriate for the operation of the mine, and for the distribution and sale of the product thereof.

All of the officers and employees of the company are serving the Government of the United States and shall proceed forthwith to perform their usual functions and duties in connection with the operation of the mine and the distribution and sale of the product thereof, and shall conduct themselves with full regard for their obligations to the Government of the United States.

No person shall interfere with the operation of the mine by the United States Government, or the sale or distribution of the product thereof, in accordance with this order.

The Operating Manager for the United States shall forthwith fly the flag of the United States upon the mining premises, post in a conspicuous place upon the premises on which such mine is located a notice of taking possession of the mine by the Secretary of the Interior, and furnish a copy of such notice to all persons in possession of funds and properties due and owing to the company.

Possession and operation of any mine may be terminated by the Secretary of the Interior at such time as he should find that such possession and operation are no longer required for the successful prosecution of the war.

Harold L. Ickes,
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Associated Press

Government Takes Over Coal Mines

This order taking possession of all coal mines was sent by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to 3,500 soft-coal companies and 450 anthracite mines. Topped by a replica of the American Flag, the posters include President Roosevelt's order granting Mr. Ickes authority to take over the mines in the name of the Government and the statement that "all officers and employees of the company are serving the Government of the United States. . . ."

Miners' wage agreement appears to shape up as work resumes for 15-day period.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 3—With the Government now operating the nation's coal mines, and with miners starting slowly back to work on a 15-day "truce" basis, the outline began to appear of a possible compromise wage agreement.

In New York Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, announced that Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes had appointed a five-man committee to operate the nation's anthracite coal fields, with John Forbes of the Bureau of Mines as Anthracite Coal Manager.

Whether intransigent John L. Lewis will win his main points after brief defiance of the Government still remains to be seen, however. Negotiations from now on are between the coal miners and the Government, with the coal operators standing uneasily on the sidelines.

Most likely solution is through nation-wide institution of the six-day week, with time-and-a-half overtime for the sixth day. Instead of the $2-a-day increase which Mr. Lewis has demanded, the miners would work an extra day and receive $10.50 for it, instead of $7 for the normal day in a five-day week.

A guaranteed work week of six days for 52 weeks a year was proposed by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins for consideration by operators and miners during negotiations but was rejected by the former as a basis of discussion. Now that he operators have been removed from the picture, the Government can, if it desires, revive the issue.

No Change in Speech

Uncertainty still surrounded the 15-day "truce" by which Mr. Lewis called off the strike half an hour before Mr. Roosevelt went on the air last night.

Actual mining operations today began to break the silence of the pits, but only a small percentage of the men went back to work. Most of them are taking literally Mr. Lewis's order to resume operations tomorrow morning.

Stephen Early at the White House this morning said the only word Mr. Roosevelt had of the Lewis decision was a news association bulletin, imed 4:55 p. m., 16 minutes before the President went on the air.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech was not changed in any respect because of the announcement, Mr. Early said.

The White House still had heard nothing official from Mr. Lewis about the truce.

Mr. Early said the President was aware of the discussions going on between Fuel Administrator Ickes and Mr. Lewis and his aids in the latter's unheralded visit to the Capital yesterday morning.

"There is no word in the President's address that does not hold true two days from now, two weeks from now, two months from now or two years from now," Mr. Early said emphatically.

Asked whether he applied this to the President's statement that Mr. Lewis would have to deal through the War Labor Board, Mr. Early replied:

"That applies to the speech as a whole."

National War Labor Board mem-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Allies Advance in Tunisia, Nazis Battling Stubbornly

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

American troops have captured Mateur, key rail and highway center between Bizerte and Tunis. At the same time French forces have advanced eastward along the Mediterranean coast to within 15 miles of Bizerte.

Dispatches reaching Allied Headquarters in North Africa indicate the Germans are pulling out of their perimeter defenses in the northwest corner of Tunisia. A special communiqué announcing the occupation of Mateur said: "The Allied armies advancing under the most difficult conditions are now facing the enemy's last mountain positions."

Elsewhere on the Tunisian front, a temporary lull has descended. Apparently the Allies are reforming their assault lines for another general forward surge against the formidable German defenses.

In spite of General Giraud's prediction that the Tunisian campaign will be over within a month, The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent at the front makes it plain that the Allies are up against even stiffer opposition than had been anticipated, and that battlefront dispatches have been unduly optimistic. General Giraud, of course, may possess "inside information" not available to correspondents. In any case, it is encouraging to note that the Germans have not sought to exploit the decrescent Allied attacks by launching an offensive of their own, nor has the full power of British and American aviation yet been felt.

Meanwhile, there are strong indications that the Germans are trying desperately to shift reinforcements and supplies not only to Tunisia, but to the general Mediterranean area.

Persistent German reports of large Allied naval concentrations at Gibraltar betray Axis nervousness and inspire intriguing speculation that another major blow against the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations forces in North Africa

SOMEWHERE IN TUNISIA, May 3—Gen. Henri Giraud's assurance to the trade-union representatives he received in Algiers that the Germans will be completely defeated in North Africa this month is regarded as rather optimistic by some observers of the fighting in Tunisia since the United Nations offensive was halted last week except where the United States Second Corps continued pushing on across the razorback coastal ridges of the North.

For although operations all along the line went strictly according to Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's plan for several days after the British First Army began attack April 22, they subsequently went more according to Gen. Jürgen von Arnim's. At the time of writing, the Germans are standing their ground firmly, reinforcing by night and day despite the Allies' frequent successful attempts to intervene, and are exploiting with notable skill and bravery their great advantages of terrain.

In this, they have been assisted by a spell of bad flying weather which limited the amount of air support the Allies could give their

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Berle's Hope for Europe's Jews Lies Only in Smashing Reich

Invasion of Europe, the defeat of German arms, and the breaking, once and for all, of the German power, were suggested yesterday by Adolph Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, as the only means of saving the persecuted Jews of that Continent.

In a prepared address, read by his Executive Assistant, Robert G. Hooker, Jr., to more than 20,000 persons at a large mass meeting in the Boston Garden, Mr. Berle, unable to attend because of illness, said, "I should be less than frank if I did not give you the blunt and cruel conclusion which is the only honest answer.

"Actually, the only cure for this hideous mess can come through Allied Armies when they have cracked the defenses of Western Europe and are able to maneuver on the European plains. The cure must depend on them, and on the fierce, relentless, and growing air invasion over Germany, which must continue until the German nights are filled with avengers, and the German days with the advance forces of still greater Armadas to come."

Willkie Warns

Wendell L. Willkie, in a telegraphed message to the meeting, warned that "we must not permit international power politics to close the door to a permanent Jewish homeland in Palestine.

"There must be positive assurances now," Mr. Willkie declared in his statement, which was read by the Rev. Walton E. Cole, of Second Church, Boston, "that the homeland in Palestine will be established for the homeless Jews of Europe who survive this dreadful conflict so that they can look forward to a homeland of their own.

Under the sponsorship of 800 Jewish organizations, and with its

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Yorkshire Women Present Copy Of John Paul Jones' Flag to Stark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 3—A copy, made by Yorkshire women, of the first American flag ever to fly over European waters, was presented to Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander of the United States Naval Forces in European waters, at a week-end ceremony.

It will be hung in the Museum of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

The original flag flew from the mast of Capt. John Paul Jones' ship Bonhomme Richard as it went into action against the British ship Serapis in 1779 off the coast of Yorkshire. It was made by women of New Hampshire at a New England quilting party.

The 1943 copy was fashioned by women from all parts of Yorkshire, including members of the Women's Royal Naval Service, the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, the Auxiliary Territorial Service, the Women's Voluntary Service, several lady mayors in the County, and wives of fishermen.

The presentation was made by Mrs. Eveline Cardwell, who was decorated by King George VI for gallantry in capturing and disarming a German airman just after Dunkirk.

It was accepted by Admiral Stark in the presence of Ambassador John G. Winant and high-ranking officers of the United States Navy.

Admiral Stark said, "In 1779 the Stars and Stripes came to Europe as a belligerent. In 1917 and again in 1943, it has come to fight side by side with the Union Jack to make men free from the forces which threatened to enslave them."

Japanese Try Undersea Drive Against Allied Supply Lines

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, May 31—The sudden reappearance of Japanese submarines in the waters east of Australia may be an indication of a new enemy attempt to cut Australia's supply line with America as well as that between the mainland and New Guinea.

Last year's Japanese drive southward in the Solomons which was checked, then routed, at Guadalcanal was aimed primarily against the United States-Australian life line.

That failed and the enemy now may be trying out an alternative road to achieve the same object.

It is impossible momentarily to announce the details of this new enemy submarine drive since such publicity would help the Japanese. Consequently the areas in which submarines are operating have been specified only as waters east of Australia.

Enemy submarine activity has been reported in this area for more than a year. After the outbreak at the beginning of June last year there was a period of quiet; but four sinkings have been reported this year off the east coast.

The wording of the May 1 communiqué makes it clear that the present attacks are more than desultory harassing raids. They can be assumed to be part of a deliberately planned campaign carried out on a large scale for this front.

Australia's seaboard is a very suitable field for enemy submarine activities, and it has always been wondered why the Japanese have not done more with their undersea craft of which they are known to have a strong force.

Apart from the main Japanese naval base at Truk—which is about 650 miles from Rabaul and operating from which submarines would require a range similar to that of German U-boats attacking shipping off America's Atlantic coast—the enemy holds a number of bases in the islands in the Arafua Sea which would reduce distances from

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Philosophers Organize Inter-American Center

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 3—The first large-scale interchange of thought among philosophers of North and South America proved so successful in a two-day conference here that they have decided to do it some more.

On the practical question of increasing exchange among philosophical publications, Prof. Eliseo Vivas of the University of Wisconsin reported formation of an Inter-American Philosophical Exchange Center. Prof. Francisco Romero, outstanding contemporary philosopher of Argentina, has accepted the general chairmanship, as well as direction of the South American branch.

Proceeding carefully to avoid false starts, the Exchange Center is laying plans to promote translation of philosophical articles and books across the language barriers of the Americas. It also will serve as a clearing house for exchange of students and professors in the field of philosophy. Headquarters now are at Madison, Wis.

By unanimous vote at the concluding session of the Inter-American Conference on Philosophy at Yale University, the delegates expressed their desire to hold other conferences and build a permanent relationship.

Three Latin American members are to be added to the steering committee. Under chairmanship of Prof. Charles W. Hendel, Yale, this committee will decide the time, place, and "if" of another conference during the war.

Getting this one together took long and hard effort. Professor Hendel emphasized that the philosophers themselves took the initiative. They cancelled plans for a full-dress Inter-American Congress of Philosophy when the Government asked curtailment of all dispensable travel. They also cancelled the December meeting of the American Philosophical Association, which had been dedicated to Inter-American relations.

Prof. T. V. Smith of Chicago University attended the Yale conference as chairman of the national committee of the American Philosophical Association that is charged with calling an Inter-American Congress on Philosophy after the war. He welcomed the display of interest at Yale as assuring the success of the larger endeavor when its time comes.

While no date has been set for the next wartime conference, the delegates generally favored one in about six months from now. Prof. Fernando Ortiz y Fernández, National University of Havana, Cuba, said he favored holding it in the United States. Travel to this center, he explained, is easier than to any other country of the Americas under war conditions.

Success of the first venture at Yale was apparent to any observer. The presiding officer, Prof. Brand Blanshard, President of the American Philosophical Association, Eastern Division, admitted frankly he had his misgivings in advance. The atmosphere of friendly give and take, he said, had proved that the Americas can get together despite their wide cultural divergences.

8 New Englanders Held Prisoners Of War by Italians

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Including eight New Englanders, the names of 170 United States soldiers held as prisoners of war by Italy at the military hospital, Salerno, were announced today by the War Department.

The New Englanders, and next of kin, include:

Connecticut

Gallo, Sergeant Charles, Mrs. Emma Esposito, sister, New Haven.
Petrelli, Private Edmond, Joseph Cousins, brother-in-law, New Haven.

Massachusetts

Clark, P. F. C. William G., Mrs. Rita Clark, wife, Lowell.
Corcoran, First Lieut. James L., Mrs. Ann Reder Corcoran, wife, Lawrence.
Grillo, Private Peter C., Mrs. Virginia Grillo, wife, Lunenburg.
Langone, Private Jermiah J., John Langone, father, Somerville.
Maybury, P. F. C. George O., Mrs. Priscella M. Maybury, wife, Spencer.
Robinson, Private William J., Miss Virginia M. Dunlavry, friend, Lowell.

Imitation Cinnamon!

Now you can continue to enjoy cinnamon-flavored foods. Slade's, known for 116 years as purveyors of only the best in spices, have developed a substitute for the now scarce natural product. This substitute is good. Housewives like it. And it's much lower priced. Comes in 3 oz. cartons. At your grocer's now.
D. & L. Slade Co., 189 State St., Boston
Buy War Bonds—Keep It Up

Objections Made To Metropolitan Water Extension

A bill to force into the Metropolitan Water System all cities and towns within 15 miles of the State House whose water supply is found inadequate by the State Department of Public Health was vigorously opposed today at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs.

Objections to the mandatory bill were made by officials representing the cities of Cambridge, Newton, Waltham, Lynn, and the towns of Needham, Wakefield, Reading, North Reading, Wilmington, Braintree, and Norwood.

Today's hearing was a redraft of the measure which was given a first hearing about two months ago. Municipal officials objected strongly to the requirement that cities and towns pay a charge to the Metropolitan system for a connection.

The original bill, based on the recommendation made by a recessed commission of the Legislature, provided for inclusion of all cities and towns within 10 miles of the State House. The new bill extends the zone another five miles.

John A. Daley, City Solicitor for Cambridge, told the Committee that Cambridge now pays $55,000 a year for a connection with the Metropolitan system which it has had to use a total of nine days in more than 30 years. He said this amount was 10 per cent of the gross revenue of the Cambridge water department and proposed that the stand-by insurance be cut one-third.

Filene's BOSTON

WOMEN! MISSES!

Your favorite "Eve Carver" Dress $8.95

Our Classic "Eve Carver" in new lighter weight rayon. Slim lines, flattering fit, action back, unusual grape buttons. You will want it in several colors. Luggage, navy, green, skyline blue, aquatone, sunset rose, eggshell in the group. Sizes 36 to 42 and 14 to 20. $8.95

THRIFT AVENUE MISSES' FOURTH FLOOR

WOMEN'S DRESS SHOP SIXTH FLOOR

Urge Relief for Persecuted Jews

By a Staff Photographer

Meeting at Boston Garden Addressed by Leaders of All Faiths

More than 20,000 persons gathered in the Boston Garden yesterday afternoon, and an estimated 10,000 were turned away, as resolutions were adopted and messages were read by prominent political and church leaders, urging prompt action to save the persecuted Jews of Europe. Among the speakers were those shown above: Front row, left to right, the Rt. Rev. Michael J. Splaine, Roman Catholic; Casper M. Grosberg, General Chairman of the meeting; Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman, Rabbi, Temple Israel. Back row, left to right: Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Zionist Representative, League of Nations; Robert G. Hooker, Jr., Executive Assistant to Adolph Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, who read Mr. Berle's address, and Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, Chairman of the Program Committee.

Berle Links Jews' Hope To Fall of Reich

Continued from Page 1

slogan, "Jewry's Crisis Calls for Justice," the mass meeting drew one of the largest crowds ever gathered at the Boston Garden, an estimated 10,000 being turned away at the doors.

Casper M. Grosberg, General Chairman of the Committee, explained the purpose of the meeting and demonstration. Judge Jacob M. Kaplan, who conducted the meeting, which opened with a colorful procession of flags carried by Jewish war veterans and members of the auxiliaries, introduced Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin as the first speakers.

Describing the pogroms of Europe as the "greatest atrocity story in the history of the world," Governor Saltonstall said they would be unbelievable save for the fact that they have been officially established by documents in the hands of the State Department and admissions of Hitler, himself, in Mein Kampf.

Mayor Tobin, who brought the greetings of the City, said that it has been traditional in Boston to meet in public assemblage and demand justice "whenever the persecuted and the downtrodden have needed our help." He declared that people, "whether red or yellow, black or white, Jew or Gentile, are alike God's children, have human souls, and are entitled to equality."

James Carey, National Secretary of the C. I. O., and John J. Murphy, New England Regional Director of the A. F. of L., both emphasized that Labor has been fighting for years against persecution and inequalities, wherever they have been found.

Judge Kaplan then introduced members of the Protestant and Catholic clergy, as well as prominent Jewish leaders. The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, President of the Boston Area, Council of Churches, told the gathering: "We can be true to America only as we are ready to truly defend and truly extend the principle of tolerance throughout the world as a universal principle."

The Rt. Rev. Michael J. Splaine brought a message from William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, and added that "the laws of God are constantly upon us all. But the law of brotherly love is of special obligation today," he added, "when vast numbers of our brethren lay prostrate under the scourge of tyranny and persecution."

Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman, of Temple Israel, said that the assembly was for the purpose of not merely praying for all of the tortured household of European Jewry, "but to lift our voices in moral protest and in moral resolution—to pray, to protect, and determine upon a program of action—action now."

Dr. Nathum Goldmann, Zionist Representative of the League of Nations, took issue with Mr. Berle, and assailed the so-called British White Paper, which governed immigration into Palestine. "There is nothing more shameful in the light of massacres of European Jewry than to maintain the White Paper policy," he said. "Even reasons of so-called expediency, which determined this policy when it was inaugurated, do not exist today," he declared.

Resolutions, setting forth the objectives of the mass meeting, were adopted after they were presented by Dr. B. M. Selekman. Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz, President of the Rabbinical Association, gave the invocation at the ceremony's opening. Rabbi Joseph S. Shbow, of Temple B'nai Moshe, gave the benediction after the assemblage had risen and sung both "America," and "Hatikvah," the Jewish National Anthem.

PROFILE BRAND Canned Goods
DICKERMAN & COMPANY
Wholesale Grocers
Tel. 900 14 Bridge Street
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Speedy Release in No. Africa Of Spanish Prisoners Sought

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Some 215,000 citizens of Massachusetts have been pledged by about 100 delegates to bring pressure to bear on the State Department to obtain the release immediately of Spanish Republican prisoners in North Africa.

The conference, which was held at the Parker House on Saturday, was called by the Boston office of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Julio Alvarez del Vayo, who was Foreign Minister in the Republican Cabinet of Spain, came from New York to address the meeting, as did also Miss Helen Bryan, the Committee's national executive secretary.

Delegates, representing such organizations as local unions of textile workers, paper hangers, Teachers' Unions at Harvard and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Lynn Council of Churches, as well as student groups, agreed to participate in the drive for $500,000 to help to rehabilitate Spanish Republican refugees and those members of the International Brigade now sharing their imprisonment in North Africa.

In spite of President Roosevelt's declaration on November 17 last that he had requested the liberation of all those in prison in North Africa who were there for opposing Naziism, Miss Bryan pointed out there are still in prison there 30,000 men whose only crime is that they fought Fascism too soon.

The worst situation of all, she reported, is to be found in the concentration camp at Djelfa, where 870 of the best of Republican Spain, have been kept uninformed of the Allied Armies' entry into Africa. With semi-starvation and cruelty, these prisoners, she reported, are kept behind barbed wire, guarded by Senegalese troops, without beds even for the wounded and mutilated, and under the direction of a staff consisting of men who were supporters of Vichy.

The release of the 1,500 reported by the State Department, she said, did not mean unconditional release for all, but for many released to work battalions. The trans-Saharan railway, for one thing, had been almost completed with labor mostly done by Spanish Republicans—slave labor on the part of writers, artists and other intellectuals, whose one desire was to be released for further effort against Fascism.

An encouraging piece of news she had from the State Department, which she had just visited, she said, was that within a very few weeks between 700 and 1,000 Spanish Republicans released from the prison camps would arrive in Mexico.

Questioned concerning the attitude of the President and the State Department, she voiced the opinion that their purpose was sincere and that they did desire to effect the release of the prisoners as soon as possible. The sincerity of some members of the State Department, however, was questioned by Miss Florence H. Luscomb, Chairman of the Committee's executive board in Boston, who pointed out that five months had elapsed before any releases were actually brought about.

The urgent need for action prompted delegates to pledge their groups to send resolutions to the President of the United States and to the State Department, requesting immediate and unconditional release of all those Spanish Republicans and members of the International Brigade not yet freed; the granting of an opportunity to sympathizers to supply relief and rehabilitation through the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; and permission for the Committee to send a representative to North Africa to help in the relief work.

The delegates also supported the demand for influence in securing the release of more than 1,000,000 Spanish Republicans still imprisoned in Spain.

Señor del Vayo testified to the fact that, from the reports of eyewitnesses, the prisoners in the North African concentration camps had miraculously retained their fighting spirit; that their courage under indescribable conditions was remarkable; and their one hope was to get free to carry on the fight for the United Nations.

Questioned from the floor on the subject of religious freedom in Republican Spain, he stated that it had been the Republican policy to guarantee absolute freedom of religion, of all kinds of religion, and that in Barcelona a special effort had been made, according to a decree in 1938, to keep as many churches open as possible.

Edwards Officer Receives D. S. C.

Among recent citations for heroism is the one accompanying the Distinguished Service Cross just awarded to First Lieut. Edward McCrackin of the Engineer Amphibian Command at Camp Edwards, for his action in North Africa.

As read by Brig. Gen. Daniel Noce, Commander, the citation said Lieutenant McCrackin rescued a sergeant from the heavy surf and assisted in further restoration, although Lieutenant McCrackin appeared wounded. Refusing to be examined, Lieutenant McCrackin plunged into the water to help another soldier. After receiving a wound in the thigh, the Lieutenant manned a machine gun against enemy strafing. Before relieved, he also aided in rescuing a sailor.

"His coolness and courage under fire," said the citation, "were a profound inspiration to the members of his unit and reflect high credit upon him and his unit."

Air Medals for Anti-Submarine Patrol flights were recently awarded to First Lieut. Wallace D. White of Warehouse Point, Conn., for more than 400 hours as a pilot, and to Corporal Stanley O. Niedwecki of Ansonia, Conn., for more than 200 hours as bombardier.

Marine Private Raymond A. Pelletier of Taunton, Mass., has received the Purple Heart Medal for wounds received in the Solomon Islands.

Petri to Be Soloist At Pops Benefit

Egon Petri, popular and distinguished pianist, will be the guest artist at the United Nations Relief Fund benefit Pops Concert for May 16 at Symphony Hall, Mrs. William Brace Pratt, Chairman of the Events Committee, announced today.

For the convenience of the public, reservations may be obtained from Queen Wilhelmina Fund, 555 Boylston Street; United China Relief, 367 Boylston Street; Norwegian Relief, 50 Franklin Street; United Nations Relief Fund, 12 State Street; Boston and Belmont Committee, through Mrs. Somers Fraser, 10 Clairmont Road, and the Greek War Relief Association, Mrs. George Poulos, 17 Richmond Road, Belmont.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

A talk on "English Rooms" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by David Bacon, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 6

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cooler

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly cooler tonight and Tuesday morning; fresh winds.

All New England States: Slightly cooler tonight and Tuesday morning; fresh winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft and storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston
Monday, 11:43 p. m.; height, 10.6 feet.
Tuesday, 12:13 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.

Eats, Eaters, Eating Places, All Affected

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eastern Massachusetts "diners out," entering their usual eating places today, found things going on about as usual. Piping hot soups and steaming plates of meat, fish, and vegetables—minus potatoes in most instances—were set before them, in spite of "freezing" orders which the Office of Price Administration made effective at 12:01 a. m., today.

Prices had been changed but little, although some places—where menus had gone to the printer before the new order was announced—bore hastily written-in corrections.

Restaurant proprietors were generally engaged in closed-door conferences this morning, struggling over OPA regulations which struck almost without warning. So suddenly was the move made, in fact, that the OPA, itself, was only today in the process of distributing the new rulings.

Furnished Copies

The 189 local Rationing Boards in the affected area had all been furnished copies of the regulation, and it was confidently expected that within the next 48 hours every restaurant in the Counties of Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Plymouth, Barnstable, Bristol, Duke, and Nantucket—where the order became effective—would be supplied.

With the actual regulations before them, restaurant operators will have something concrete to go by, and those who patronize the eating places may look forward to fairer prices. Certainly, it has been the increasing number of complaints from consumers who have seen food prices in eating places rise week after week that brought about the order.

In issuing the order, Massachusetts OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan said that it followed complaints from organized labor, office workers, and servicemen that restaurant prices were "out of line." He added that he had the power to "roll the frozen prices back if investigation discloses that prices are unjustified."

Order Is Broad

The freeze order applies to restaurants, hotels, cafes, dining cars, bars, delicatessens, soda fountains, catering business, or other eating and drinking places, Mr. Bresnahan added. And he termed the order the broadest and most important that had been issued by the State OPA office.

While issuance of the order came swiftly, freezing prices at a level in effect in the restaurants during the week of April 4 to 10, there had been hints of its coming last week, when proprietors had been asked to keep records of the prices charged by them during that week. Mr. Bresnahan also stated that purveyors of meals must now keep two copies each of the menus used each day, or, in the absence of menus, two price lists.

Commenting on the OPA's price-freezing order, John W. Stokes, President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Owners Association, said: "We welcome real price fixing. Since the OPA has taken this move, we expect them to see to it that the prices of the commodities we have to buy are not increased over April 4 to 10. Unless they do this, the price program is impossible, because it will fall by its own weight."

Bought at Low Price

In this connection, one large restaurant owner said that, during the week in question—which is now used as a base week for prices—he had been fortunate in the purchase at a low price of a large quantity of lobsters. He was able, he said, to offer these to his customers at a very attractive price.

Since then, however, lobster prices from the fishermen have increased to a point where, today, he would be obliged to pay more for the live lobsters than he had charged for the prepared lobsters on his menu during that particular week in April.

"We are willing to join with labor and consumers, and any other groups in enforcing a real price ceiling program," Mr. Stokes declared. "But, we can only serve the things that we can make our expenses and overhead on."

Because of this, from now on, those who eat out may find menus greatly curtailed, and some items missing altogether. In some instances, this will not be due to the establishment of price ceilings, however. Take potatoes, for instance. Many restaurants have dropped them from their menus because the current shortage has made this vegetable, along with lettuce, virtually impossible to obtain.

Truck and Bus Resources High

In case of "a war emergency or disaster," between 8,000 and 12,000 busses, trucks, truck-tractors, and trailers in New England, New York, and northern New Jersey can be called up for immediate service.

According to announcement from M. R. Colgan, New England District Manager of the Office of Defense Transportation, the mobilization has just been completed and the trucks and busses will be available in case local facilities break down in emergency.

State and municipal vehicles will be first to be called, he said. The plans, drawn up by the Army First Service Command and the First Naval District, provide that civilian defense agencies will at once communicate with ODT in the event of such an emergency. Transportation specialists would be assembled at ODT headquarters and remain on duty until the emergency ended.

Bay State Solons Seeking Return to Annual Sessions

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Members of the Massachusetts Legislature are expected to vote for the second time to return to annual sessions when the House and Senate meet in Constitutional Convention, probably later this month.

An order for the joint session was introduced in the Senate last week by Senator Richard S. Bowers (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law. As soon as the House has voted concurrence a date will be set for the joint meeting which must be held not later than June 10.

If the legislators vote for annual sessions the question will go to the voters of the Commonwealth in November, 1944. The electorate in 1938 approved adoption of the biennial session by a very large majority.

Public Opinion

Although a majority of the legislators appear to favor a return to the traditional annual sessions it is doubtful if public opinion agrees with them.

The economies effected by the every-other-year session—although these have been partly wiped out by increases in legislative salaries—will probably still look attractive to the taxpayer. Other arguments advanced by proponents of biennial sessions are that fewer sessions and fewer laws mean less interference with business and industry, broadening of home rule powers for cities and towns, and a better grade of legislator.

Some of the legislators who have been more successful in their private professions and businesses have indicated that they might not be able to continue in the legislature if annual sessions should return.

Opposition to biennials has been led by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and the Massachusetts Civic League. Among their claims are these, that biennial sessions restrict citizen's right of petition; cause expansion of bureaucracy; increase rather than lower State costs; lower legislative efficiency.

Simplify Questions

Another measure to come before the Constitutional Convention is a proposed amendment to simplify questions appearing on the ballot under initiative and referendum. The amendment was drawn by Senator Bowers in 1941 and has already been voted on favorably once by the Convention. If approved a second time it will also appear on the November, 1944, ballot.

The Bowers bill embodies recommendations made by a special recess commission in 1932, by Frank W. Grinnell who has been active in attempting to have the form of the question on the ballot changed, and by Secretary of the Commonwealth Frederic W. Cook.

Also to come before the Convention are proposals for legislative amendments to: 1. provide that the General Court may prescribe the terms and conditions under which pardons of offenses which are felonies may be granted; 2. provide for absent voting by qualified voters who by reason of physical disability may not be able to vote in person; 3. provide that the General Court may prescribe a retirement age for judges.

Hingham Shipyard Election To Name Bargaining Agency

Workers in the great new shipyard at Hingham, Mass., will vote Thursday in an election on choice of a collective bargaining agency. As 16,000 will be eligible for ballots, the election will be the second largest ever held in New England, Dr. A. Howard Myers, regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, said today. The biggest was recently held at South Portland, Maine, where the eligible list contained 22,000.

Though an unusual three-cornered labor struggle for control at Hingham has been going on for months, only the American Federation of Labor will be on the ballot. The vote will be yes or no for the A. F. of L. The shipbuilding union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations refrained from going on the ballot.

Likewise the Bethlehem-Hingham Independent Union made no move to get on. But the independent is pushing a strong campaign, and claims it will win over the A. F. of L., just as the independent at the nearby Fore River shipyard of Bethlehem Steel did over the C. I. O. several years ago.

If the A. F. of L. is beaten, the independent will ask for bargaining rights in the yard, its friends say. Such a move is expected to lead to controversy before the Labor Board, as charges are pending that the independent is company-dominated.

The A. F. of L. group consists of the metal trades department of the federation, representing 13 or 14 unions, it is said by a spokesman. The A. F. of L. has been campaigning six months and claims 9,500 members in the yard.

Leaders of the other groups say that the A. F. of L. membership is chiefly drawn from the building trades workers who constructed the yard. Now that it is nearly finished, they will stay on as shipyard workers. They make up today a much larger percentage of the employees than they will later, when the 29,000 anticipated are employed. Hence, it is charged, the A. F. of L. has wanted a quick election.

A spokesman for the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of the C. I. O. said: "We are going to give another bona fide labor organization a chance to fight a company union. We don't want a three-way vote. The company union is not disbanded, and is making a campaign for no union. A three-way split would be of entire advantage to the company. The A. F. of L. was in first. If we had the strength to win over all factors, we should have stayed in. It is the C. I. O. position not to enter the organization of a yard until the yard has its full number of expected employees. As 29,000 are looked for at Hingham, hardly more than half are now working there."

Second Batch of 150 High School Boys Ready to Leave Boston for Farm Work

Seventy-five Boston high school boys have already taken jobs on Massachusetts farms and 150 more are ready to go. John B. Casey, Headmaster of the Jamaica Plain High School and Farm Labor Supervisor for Suffolk County said today.

This group, Mr. Casey said, is but the forerunner of some 20,000 high school youths who will help Bay State farmers to solve a very serious labor problem this coming summer. The boys will be paid an hourly rate to be determined by the individual farmers—probably averaging 40 cents a hour.

"Only sporadic calls for help have been received so far," the Farm Labor Supervisor added. He continued that the slow start was probably due to the bad weather. He predicted that a few warm, sunny days would cause farmers to rush for help.

Discussing the farm situation this morning, Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, said the shortage of agricultural equipment is also a serious one.

"For every tractor in the State there are requests for 10 more," Commissioner Webster asserted. "Secondhand machinery is bringing high prices at auction, and sales of feeds have been so excessive that one of the oldest feed houses in the State has been obliged to close its doors because it could not keep pace with orders."

Roll-Call Vote Of N. E. Senators

N. E. Vote in Congress

In the only roll call of the Congressional week ending Friday, April 30, by which the Senate adopted, 37 to 19, House Joint Resolution 14 to restore water, sewage system, and other property rights in the cities of Colon and Panama to the Republic of Panama, New England Senators voted as follows:

Yeas

Maloney (D), Connecticut; Brewster (R), Maine; Gerry (D), Rhode Island; Green (D), Rhode Island; Austin (R), Vermont.

Nays

Lodge (R), Massachusetts, Danaher (R), Connecticut; Aiken (R), Vermont.

Not Voting

Walsh (D), Massachusetts; White (R), Maine; Bridges (R), New Hampshire; Tobey (R), New Hampshire.

500 State Parolees Picked to Go to War

Five hundred parolees from Massachusetts prisons already have been accepted by the armed forces, Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman announced today.

Mr. Lyman also disclosed that a meeting would be held in the Governor's office this week, when plans would be put into action for releasing for service in the armed forces carefully selected inmates of Bay State penal institutions as provided in an act signed by Governor Saltonstall last Friday.

C.I.O. Unions to Meet

James B. Carey of Washington, national Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, will address an emergency conference called by Boston C. I. O. unions at the Hotel Bradford tonight. The meeting will deal with the current crisis in the national economy, C. I. O. leaders stated. Other speakers will include Newman Jeffrey, assistant to James Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense; John Edelman from the national headquarters of the Office of Price Administration, and Leo Goodman, Secretary of the C. I. O. national cost of living committee.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

U. S. Goods Flow to Soviet In Ever-Growing Volume

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 3—The United States is directing a constantly increasing volume of heavy munitions to the Soviet front, it is officially disclosed in the latest report of lend-lease operations.

Aid to Russia is going up steadily and rapidly and the United States has now cut its shipments to Britain from more than 66 per cent to 38 per cent and has diverted virtually all of these supplies to the Red Army.

Lend-lease, as of April 1, totals $10,319,518,000 worth of goods and services, most of which has gone directly to the fighting fronts to help the United Nations fight the war.

Lend-lease operations in March alone reached $688,000,000.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., administrator, informed Congress in his report released this week end that 55 per cent of the goods transferred to the allies to date have been munitions, 27 per cent industrial supplies, 15 per cent food and 3 per cent other agricultural products. Repair and production services had a dollar value of $1,825,383,000.

Britain Gets Most

Whereas shipments to Britain were formerly consuming more than two thirds of all lend-lease, Mr. Stettinius announced the following significant breakdown of operations:

	Per cent
United Kingdom	38
Soviet Union	31
Africa and Middle East	16
Far East (including India)	14
Other areas	1

Lend-lease food shipments to all allies took about 10 per cent of the nation's total food production during the first three months of this year.

"Provided that the supply situation and our own essential needs permit, it is expected that lend-lease food shipments in 1943 will be larger than last year, when we shipped about 6 per cent of our supply," Mr. Stettinius stated.

"Food for Soviet soldiers has a priority on a par with guns and planes on convoys sailing for the U. S. S. R., whose best farmlands have been ravaged by the enemy.

"The 10 per cent of Great Britain's food supply provided by the United States makes possible maintaining food rations in the United Kingdom at a level which is considerably more severe than in the United States. It is, however, sufficient to maintain the intensive war effort of a country from which British and American forces will launch in due time new offensives aimed at the heart of the Axis.

"Under reciprocal aid Britain is now sharing its restricted food supply with United States forces stationed in the United Kingdom. At the same time our forces in Australia and New Zealand are receiving almost all their food as reverse lend-lease. Last year they received such quantities as 80,000,000 pounds of fruits and vegetables and 30,000,000 pounds of beef, veal, lamb and mutton."

Lend-lease aid has represented about 13 per cent of our total war spending program from March, 1941, to April, 1943, the report disclosed. Lend-lease aid in the past three months, totaling $2,066,785,000 was 12 per cent of war spending for this period.

Aircraft continue to make up the largest single category of all lend-lease transfers, totaling more than $1,405,744,000 to April 1. Lend-lease and direct purchase shipments of combat planes to our allies have been about one-third of our total combat plane production. More lend-lease planes have been shipped to the Soviet Union than to any other military theater.

In addition to aircraft, other munitions categories are ordnance, ammunition, tanks, military trucks and other army vehicles, watercraft and parts, totaling together $3,279,681,000.

Transfers of industrial supplies, including machinery, metals, petroleum products and other industrial products used in the war production of our allies, have totaled $2,253,619,000.

Aid to United States

"While lend-lease aid from the United States has passed the $10,000,000,000 mark, reverse lend-lease provided to the United States by other United Nations and aid which they render each other on a lend-lease basis have continued to mount in volume and importance." Mr. Stettinius pointed out. "Exact figures are not now available but we know that in proportion to the resources they have available this lend-lease aid by our allies to us and to each other is entirely comparable to our own.

"Canada, for example, has provided $1,000,000,000 worth of supplies to its allies without payment. In proportion to population this is equivalent to $12,000,000,000 of lease-lend aid by the United States. And Canada has started on its second $1,000,000,000 mutual aid program. Great Britain has provided the Soviet Union with comparable amounts of munitions and services on a lease-lend basis and is also providing aid to China and forces of the governments-in-exile.

"The United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand especially are providing large and increasing amounts of reverse lease-lend to United States forces. In the British Isles, the construction cost alone of airdromes, barracks, hospitals and other buildings built expressly for American use has been estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at about $600,000,000. Almost all the food for American forces in Australia and New Zealand is being lend-leased to us by these countries. And we continue to receive without payment by us a great variety of other supplies and services mounting in volume as more American troops move overseas."

Supreme Court Outlaws Tax On Religious-Literature Sale

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Reversing a previous decision, the Supreme Court ruled today that municipal ordinances imposing a license tax upon the sale of religious literature violated the rights of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom to worship.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association had filed a brief with the tribunal urging that the ordinances be held invalid.

In five-to-four decisions, one by Chief Justice Stone and one by Justice Douglas, the Court struck down ordinances of Fort Smith, Ark.; Opelika, Ala.; Casa Grande, Ariz., and Jeannette, Pa. Justices Reed, Roberts, Frankfurter, and Jackson dissented in each case.

Last June 8, the Court had sustained in a five-to-four decision ordinances passed by the first three cities. Since then, Justice Byrnes, who resigned to become Economic Stabilization Director, was succeeded by Justice Rutledge, who voted against constitutionality.

Kind of Literature

Saying that considerable emphasis was placed on the kind of literature which members of Jehovah's Witnesses were distributing, Justice Douglas said:

"Plainly a community may not suppress, or the state tax, the dissemination of views because they are unpopular, annoying, or distasteful. If that device were ever sanctioned, there would have been forged a ready instrument for the suppression of the faith which any minority cherishes, but which does not happen to be in favor. That would be a complete repudiation of the philosophy of the Bill of Rights."

By the same division, but with Justice Black delivering the decision, the Court invalidated a Struthers, Ohio, ordinance designed to permit persons to sleep without disturnace by making it unlawful for any person distributing handbills, circulars, or other advertisements "to ring the door bell, sound the door knocker, or otherwise summon" the inhabitants of a residence to receive the literature.

Other Decisions

In other actions the Court:

Upheld a National Labor Relations order directing the Southern Bell Telephone Company to disestablish what was termed a union of company employees in nine Southern states.

Justice Reed delivered the 8-to-0 decision, affecting the Southern Association of Bell Telephone Employees with member in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Justice Roberts did not participate.

Ruled that a draft registrant claiming exemption from military service as a conscientious objector must report for induction if his claim has been denied by a draft board, and by the President on appeal.

Chief Justice Stone delivered the seven-to-two opinion, specifically involving Whitney Bowles of Newfoundland, N. J. Justices Jackson and Reed dissented.

Travel Suggestions For Annual Meeting

Recognizing the unusual demands which are being made upon the transportation systems of our country in the present emergency, and with the desire to co-operate with the United States Office of Defense Transportation, The Christian Science Board of Directors recommends that all members of The Mother Church living at a considerable distance from Boston, before making plans to attend the Annual Meeting to be held on June 7, discuss with their local transportation agents the advisability of making the trip this year.

It will be especially helpful if those at a distance who find the trip can be made will time their arrangements, so far as possible, so as to arrive in Boston not later than Friday morning, June 4, and not leave before Tuesday, June 8. This will leave transportation facilities relatively free for the use of men and women in the Army and Navy services over the week end.

MAIL the COUPON for folder. FREE, interesting. Tells all about simple, safe Banking by Mail plan. Gives full protection for your savings. Interest 3% compounded semi-annually. Send the coupon for folder TODAY. No obligation.

Mail This Coupon Today

HOME SAVINGS BANK,
11 North Pearl St, Albany, N.Y.
Please send FREE folder, Banking by Mail.
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

Food for Chinese Children

American Churches Aid Ally's Battle Behind the Lines

Picture shows a group of hungry Chinese children waiting for their bowl of rice at a mission compound at Shaching, China

Italian-Americans Urge Revolt in Italy Against Germans

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—The Federation of Italian-Americans for Victory announced it would start a campaign today to obtain the signatures of 100,000 New Yorkers of Italian extraction to an appeal asking the Italian people to revolt against the Germans and make a separate peace.

State Assemblyman John J. Lamula, spokesman for the Federation's campaign committee, said that after the New York City drive gains momentum prominent Italian-Americans throughout the country would be asked to lend their support to the campaign and obtain 1,000,000 signatures nationally.

Support will be sought, Mr. Lamula said, from Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia; Connecticut State Attorney General Francis Pallotti; Edward Corsi, Chairman of the New York State Industrial Board; Mayor Angelo Rossi of San Francisco, and Mayor Robert Maestri of New Orleans.

Mr. Lamula said that when the campaign is concluded the petitions will be sent to President Roosevelt with the view of their being used by the Office of War Information, both for radiocasting purposes and for pamphlet and leaflet distribution within Italy.

The appeal to the Italians states in part:

"Naziism and Fascism are your enemies. American armed forces, including 600,000 of our Italian-American sons, are preparing to land on European soil. We are coming, not as an army of conquerors, but as an army of liberators, to save the Italian people and their land from their oppressors."

Housing Unit Building 'Around Victory Gardens

PHILADELPHIA, May 3 (AP)—Last year gardens were planned around the home, but this year it's vice versa. The new 644 unit Federal Housing project being constructed in Lansdowne Park will have 10 acres in the center set aside for victory gardens.

U. S. Churches Aid Chinese Resistance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 3—The role American Christian churches have played, and are playing, in stiffening Chinese resistance to the Japanese through religious, relief, and educational activities behind the fighting lines is told in a booklet entitled "China Relief and the Churches," prepared by the Church Committee for China Relief and published by United China Relief here. The booklet contains a strong appeal for continued financial aid to China in its suffering from war, floods, and want.

Reports contained in the booklet stress that thousands of missionaries still are at work in Free China sharing with the people of their adoption the rigors of war and the hardships of blockade.

"They not only believe it has all been worth while," it says, "they confidently declare that they are today confronted with an opportunity such as Christianity has not seen for a thousand years."

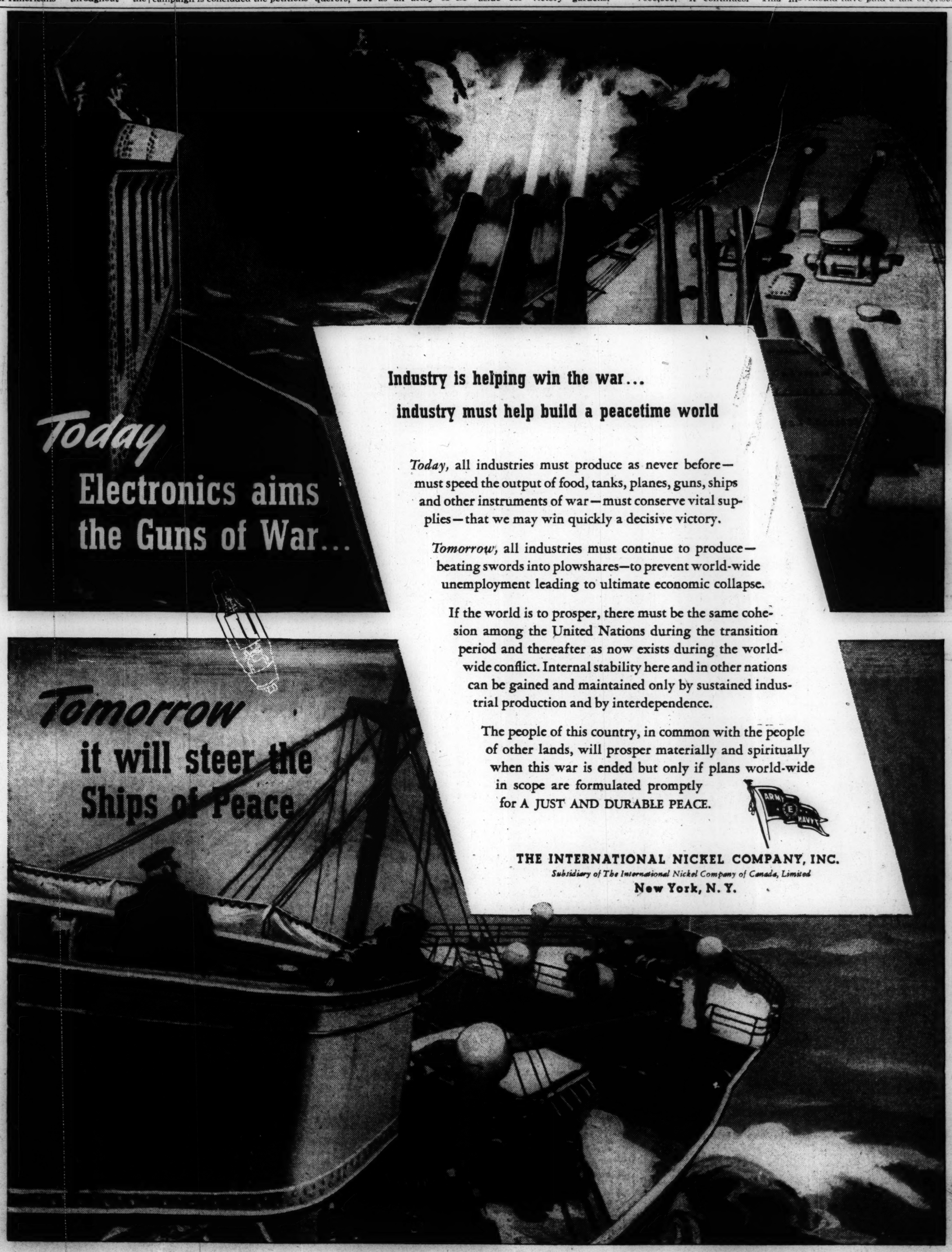
Missionaries have brought modern education to China, built schools and colleges which have gradually transformed the whole educational system; have built and now operate 274 hospitals, three fourth of all civilian hospitals in the country, and have translated China's classics into English and other tongues, the booklet recalls.

"As a result of their labors, there is now in China a Christian community numbering about 4,000,000," it continues. "This includes the Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, many Cabinet Ministers and Ambassadors, bankers, businessmen, farmers, artisans. The leadership of this Christian community is now largely in the hands of the Chinese themselves. They furnish the predominant number of moderators, college presidents and professors, pastors and priests, doctors and social workers."

The Church Committee for China Relief, official agency of the Protestant Churches, is spending $20,000 a month for the distribution of medicines in blockaded China, where difficulties are aggravated by a shortage of gasoline. The committee gives rice subsidies to doctors and nurses who otherwise would be unable to continue their work because of the rapid rise in prices, which have increased 60 times in some places since the war began.

Teacher Gets a Lesson; Tax Was $1.59, Not $159

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—John H. Leenhouts of Milwaukee District Assessor of Incomes, gave a lesson in arithmetic today to a school teacher. He returned $159, wrote a long letter explaining how to fill out and compute income taxes. Mr. Leenhouts said the teacher paid a tax of $159 on an income of $900 for 1942. The first $800 income was exempt and she should have paid a tax of $1.59.


Today
Electronics aims the Guns of War...
Tomorrow
it will steer the Ships of Peace
Industry is helping win the war...
industry must help build a peacetime world
Today, all industries must produce as never before—must speed the output of food, tanks, planes, guns, ships and other instruments of war—must conserve vital supplies—that we may win quickly a decisive victory.
Tomorrow, all industries must continue to produce—beating swords into plowshares—to prevent world-wide unemployment leading to ultimate economic collapse.
If the world is to prosper, there must be the same cohesion among the United Nations during the transition period and thereafter as now exists during the world-wide conflict. Internal stability here and in other nations can be gained and maintained only by sustained industrial production and by interdependence.
The people of this country, in common with the people of other lands, will prosper materially and spiritually when this war is ended but only if plans world-wide in scope are formulated promptly for A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE.
ARMY NAVY
THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC.
Subsidiary of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited
New York, N. Y.

Miss Lawrence in Recital — Current Art Exhibitions — Daily Dialer

Metropolitan Opera Diva Heard in Symphony Hall

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Marjorie Lawrence, soprano, appearing in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon with Paul Meyer, pianist, assisting, offered a program that looked brief as represented on the printed slip, but that turned out full length in performance. What accounted for the expansion was the big scene she opened with, Recitative and Aria of Nitocris from "Belshazzar," by Handel, and the but slightly less big one, Brünnhilde's Adieu from "Götterdämmerung," by Wagner.

Out of all the repertory of concert pieces Miss Lawrence could not have found things more exacting and strenuous than these two. Schubert's "Erlkönig," Strauss's "Zueignung," and Rachmaninoff's "Floods of Spring," which with most singers pass for fair-sized undertakings, seemed like little more than schoolgirl exercises for her.

For a heroic age of song, we must indeed go back to Handel. The voices for which he could compose such an episode as that for Nitocris in "Belshazzar" certainly had all the range and endurance that ever could be expected and more than in reason could ever be demanded. The requirement was destined to be the very outside.

It is a grand e- rience today to hear an artist perform those passages of declamation and song as Miss Lawrence does them. Her technical mastery and vocal control are no studio acquisitions trained into her by a teacher; they can only be something developed out of her native power and insight. There exist no models after which she can devise tone or pattern interpretation.

Here, indeed, she must go on her own; but in the music of Wagner the case is different. Any number of Brünnhildes may be recalled who took the final scene of "Götterdämmerung" after as noble a style as hers. Nevertheless, the task is one she handles with remarkably little show of effort.

Most of the recital items were far over on the dramatic side; yet one was light, a folk song by Canteloube, text in some Latin-descended dialect; and another sentimental, "War Lullaby," by Carpenter.

For other diversion, Mr. Meyer played piano pieces, giving a considerable display of speed, and reminding listeners, with the Capriccio of Liszt, who the composer of romantic days was that discovered the capacity for tune residing in the upper reaches of the piano.

Opening Tonight

At the Plymouth—"Dracula." Revival of Bram Stoker's melodrama with Bela Lugosi to head a cast that includes Frank Jacquet, Wallace Widdecombe, Murray Bennett, and Mary Stevenson. Curtain at 8:30.

Ballet Theater Extends Season

For the second time this season Ballet Theater has extended its run at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. The engagement, already extended from May 2 to 9, is now to continue through May 23, with time out for a previous commitment in Detroit May 10-16.

The extra time allows for more revivals—Antony Tudor's "Judgment of Paris," Vania Psota's "Slavonika," and the "Spectre de la Rose" of Fokine. This week brings out Tudor's "Lilac Garden" for the first time this season.

Two recent acquisitions to the cast are Janet Reed, appearing as guest artist in "Billy the Kid" Tuesday evening, and Marina Svetlova, formerly of the Original Ballet Russe, who has joined the company.

Tudor's new "Romeo and Juliet" is said to be gaining in fluency and ease at every performance. Last week Maria Karnilova stepped into the title role of "Helen of Troy," much to the betterment of this "ballet-bouffe" after Offenbach. Balanchine's "Apollo" (formerly "Apollon Musagète") has been critically received both favorably and unfavorably.

But whatever the critical dissensions may be, and they are slight and infrequent, there are standees at every performance, and the house is often sold out in advance.

This splashing success is due not only to the fact that Ballet Theater is tops in the field, but to the phenomenal growth of ballet audiences by reason of wartime transient and wartime moneys.

By this token, Boston could well demand a longer season than is usually allotted it in October. Our own city is overflowing with servicemen and women and their officers, families and friends. Theater, movie houses, concert halls all attest that there are a lot of people who have a lot of money to spend on entertainment.

And Ballet Theater is marvelous entertainment. The productions are fresh, sumptuous in setting and costume; the dancers are skilled, versatile, with great artists among them; the music (if any kind of orchestra can be gathered together) is melodious, interesting, easy on the ear. If ever there was a people's ballet, this it is.

Five performances are not enough to show Boston all the novelties in the repertoire or the many facets of this brilliant American organization. **M. L.**

University of the Dance

There will be business as usual for the Jacob's Pillow Dance School this summer, but not for the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival. Instead, Saturday matinée performances will be given in the Dance Theater by members of the resident staff and students. Artists to be on this season's faculty will be announced later. Ted Shawn, of course, is managing director.

Students from all over the United States, as far West as the Pacific Coast, have already begun to enroll. In fact, with accommodations for full-course resident students limited to 30, it is necessary for those desiring to live at the school to enroll early.

Classes will start Monday, July 5, and continue for eight weeks. Jacob's Pillow is situated in the Berkshires, nine miles from Lee, Mass.

Russian Peasant Child

Drawing by Ruby Boardman-Blancon prepared as the keynote to the poster exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Children's Posters At The Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

Posters made by members of the Junior Division of Russian War Relief are to be on display at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts through May 7. Mme. Ruby Boardman-Blanchon is sponsoring the exhibition.

These posters and pictures were made as a token of friendship and understanding. The young designers have expressed the urgency of the cause of Russian War Relief with vehemence and directness. These are pictures with a purpose, meant to arouse and to promote understanding and sympathy. It may be that this group of youthful performers is especially aware of the critical needs of the U. S. S. R. Certainly they display an exemplary understanding. The pictures indicate their consciousness of the scope and horror of war, and through slogan and pictorial admonition they declare what must be accomplished.

Younger children show a natural capacity for making posters. They are direct, specific, symmetrical, and stylized. No one needs tell them what to heighten and what to subdue. They draw only what interests them, and they are generally interested in the most dramatic or picturesque presentation. As they grow older they show outside influences in conventions, printing, subject-matter. Spontaneity gives way to more calculated effect.

Russia seems to provide them with a variety of themes, from the subjects of peaceful times to the miseries of war. There are many touching appeals that ring with sincerity. Anyone visiting this exhibition will feel that it surpasses by far the average accomplishment of this age group.

The sensitive drawing of a Russian peasant child by Mme. Ruby Boardman-Blanchon provides the keynote to the exhibition.

Elissa Landi

In the revival of Shaw's "Candida" continuing at the Copley.

Stravinsky Concert

A concert of chamber music by Stravinsky, arranged by Prof. Arthur Tillman Merritt and the Music Department of Harvard University, will be held in the courtyard of the Fogg Museum on May 7 at 4:30. This is a feature of the exhibition being held in the Museum from May 4 to May 29, Masters of Four Arts, showing the work of four contemporary artists, Wright, Maillol, Picasso, and Stravinsky. The exhibit is a memorial to Frederick Randolph Grace, Lieutenant, U. S. N. R., former Assistant to the Directors of the Fogg Museum and Instructor in Fine Arts—first Harvard faculty casualty of this war.

Christian Science Programs
For Tuesday, May 4

11:30 a. m. — WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Conservatory Orchestra On Radio Tonight

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Quincy Porter is to conduct the New England Conservatory string ensemble in his own "Music for Strings," and Ross Lee Finney's "Slow Piece for Strings," as the Conservatory's contribution to National Music Week, WNAC, 10:45 p. m.

Earlier, Richard Crooks, tenor, is to sing Ireland's "Sea Fever," Dvořák's "Songs My Mother Taught Me," Spoliansky's "Tell Me Tonight," and Moore-Hall-Fitch's "Squadron Song," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. Marian Anderson, contralto, is to sing the arias, "When I Am Laid in Earth," from Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas," and "O Mio Fernando," from Donizetti's "La Favorita," also the spirituals, "I'm Goin' to Tell God All My Troubles" and "Oh, Wasn't Dat a Wide Ribber?" NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

WMEX is to present the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph E. Wagner, conductor, 7:45 p. m.

"Soldiers in Greasepaint," the "Cavalcade" drama, tells the unique story of the trip by Kay Francis, Mitzi Mayfair, and Martha Raye to the North African front to entertain the soldiers, with the girls "playing themselves," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m. Pat O'Brien and Joan Bennett are to play in the radio version of the film, "The Navy Comes Through," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. Lucille Ball and Frank Morgan are starred in the familiar comedy, "Nothing But the Truth," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Sinclair Lewis and John Hersey, the latter once Mr. Lewis's secretary and now an author, join forces with John Kiernan and Franklin P. Adams, in "Information Please," NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

New Play for Boston

"Ghost in the Woodpile," a new comedy by Gypsy Rose Lee, is reported in New York as a prospective Boston visitor, with a fortnight's try-out engagement starting about June 1. Michael Todd, the producer, is expected to start rehearsals next week.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, May 4
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Rushbury Drypoints at Library

During May a display of drypoints by the etcher, Henry Rushbury, will be exhibited in the Boston Public Library. The prints have been selected from the Albert H. Wiggin Collection.

Born in 1889, Henry Rushbury shows many traits in common with his fellow-Englishmen. The plates reveal an undiminished attachment to architectural themes, and an unflagging patience in representing them. Rushbury was trained rigorously in the rudiments of draughtsmanship, and the artists with whom he consorted were given to high discipline. There is nothing cursory or illusory in his manner; the lines are meticulously laid and the shadows precisely graded. The drawing is articulate and the general effect luminous. There is apparent in his approach to his subjects and in the visualization the influence of Muirhead Bone, another eminent British contemporary etcher. Rushbury has acknowledged even some of the limiting factors in Bone's style, as well.

Among the plates shown at the Public Library are "Santa Croce, Florence," "Le Pont Marie, Paris," "St. Victor, Marseilles," "Carceri, San Gimignano," "Viterbo," "Les Baux, Provence," "Ile de la Cité, Paris," and "On the Stour."

His painstaking hand treats each subject with special reference to its surroundings and atmosphere. The buildings and bridges and communities that make his compositions are represented faithfully so that their specific attributes are unmistakable. And yet, with their accuracy they do not look documentary, but picturesque.

* * *

Peter Holdensen Exhibition

At the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, is an exhibition of paintings by Peter Holdensen. A painter of landscape, Mr. Holdensen has depicted woods and wooded pathways in poetic mood. His pictures are notable for the sentiment which the painter has sought to convey with a modest and picturesque brush. **D. A.**

Art Exhibitions

China Center, 367 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by Professor Chang Shu-Chi. Open to the public 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. weekdays. Saturdays 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Closed Sundays.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Water colors by Kay Peterson Parker, and interior arrangements by Amy M. Sacker. Portraits in wax by Ethel Frances Mundy. Through May 15.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Brush drawings of religious subjects by Allan Rohn Crite. Through May 8.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—On May 5th, auction of paintings, antiques, decorative arts for the benefit of Russian War Relief.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition of paintings by Aldro T. Hibbard. Through May 8.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous Prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Exhibition of Henry James.

Jordan Marsh Company Gallery, Fifth Floor, Annex—Fourteenth annual exhibition of paintings by contemporary artists of New England.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Frank Vining Smith. Through May 17. Studies for Copley Square by the Chairman of the Boston Art Commission. Through May 15.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University—Exhibition in memory of Frederick Randolph Grace: Picasso, Wright, Maillol and Strawinsky. Through May 29.

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily: 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays. Special exhibition of European and Near Eastern Embroideries loaned for the collection of Miss Elizabeth Day McCormick. Contemporary American Paintings. Provisional Acquisitions: Exhibition of Russian Icons. Through May 30. Early Silver of King's Chapel and Christ Church. Through May. Recent Accessions.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy—War cartoons and war drawings. Through May 24.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of tapestries of the fifteenth through the eighteenth centuries woven at Tournai: Beauvais, Gobelins, Brussels, Delf, Enghein. "The Army P-38 Airacobra from Drafting Board to Flight." Through May 4.

Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of Chinese ritual Bronzes and paintings organized under the auspices of the Maylin Soong Foundation. Through May 31.

Winchester: Winchester Art Association—Finger painting by Josephine Durrell, and ceramics by residents of Winchester.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—Fourth Annual Exhibition by Rhode Island artists.

Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street—Exhibition of paintings and etchings by W. Allen Brown, George Gale, Stowell B. Sherman. Through May 9.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p.m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p.m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p.m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p.m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p.m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p.m.—String Time.
4:45 p.m.—"Vesper Time."
5:00 p.m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p.m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p.m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p.m.—Mario Berini, songs.
6:45 p.m.—Uncle Sam; drama.
7:00 p.m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p.m.—Kay Ivers; Melodeers.
7:45 p.m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p.m.—News; Band.
8:15 p.m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p.m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p.m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p.m.—Telegraphic Report; Philadelphia-Brooklyn.
3:00 p.m.—Braves-Giants game.
5:00 p.m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p.m.—Oriental: "Scaramouche."
7:00 p.m.—Concert Hall.
8:00 p.m.—Treasury Parade.
8:15 p.m.—Mario Berini, songs.
8:30 p.m.—Variety Matinee.
9:00 p.m.—Sign Off.

Today on Short Waves

London—3:30 p. m.—"Front Line Family." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7m.

Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy drama. YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 49.4m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks; S. P. B. Mais. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PRH, 10.22 meg., 29.3m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3m.

Guatemala—9:45 p. m.—"Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Shipmates Ashore." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9m.

Lima, Peru — 11:30 p. m. — Information; music. OAX-4Z, 6.06 meg., 49.3m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Chudia." by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Dracula," by Bram Stoker, starring Bela Lugosi. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"Candida." by George Bernard Shaw, with Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Show Time," a vaudeville revue, presented by Fred F. Finklehoffe. Starring George Jessel, Jack Haley, Ella Logan, Raye and Naldi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 2:30. Two special performances Sunday, 2:30 and 8:30. (Last week.)

Music

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—Operatic excerpts by members of the opera school of the New England Conservatory of Music. Boris Goldovsky, director. 8:15. (No admission charge.)

Pops Hall—Conway—by the Boston Quartet assisted by George Laurent, flutist. 8:30. (No admission charge.)

Films in Boston

Esquire—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. 2:55, 6:25, 9:50. "Hold Back the Dawn." 1, 4:25, 7:55.

Exeter—News and short films. 2:10, 5, 8. "Random Harvest." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:45, 5:45, 8:30.

Fenway—"Hit Parade of 1943." John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Northwest Rangers." James Craig, William Lundigan, Patricia Dane. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"The 39 Steps," Robert Donat, Madeleine Carroll. 2:10, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45. "Mulberry and Sofa." Lionel Barrymore, Paul Lukas, Lyn Hardy. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Kenmore—"In Which We Serve." Noel Coward. 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Ice Capades Revue," Jerry Colonna. 4:30, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. 9:45 a. m., 12:05, 2:30, 4:55, 7:15, 9:55. "Taxi, Mister." William Bendix. 9, 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:05, 6:30, 9:10.

Metropolitan—"Desert Victory." 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:45, 8:35. "Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:50, 9:40.

Majestic—"Next of Kin." Nova Pilbeam, Phyllis Stanley, Basil Sidney. 10:09 a. m., 1:01, 3:44, 6:46, 9:38. "Hi Ya, Chum." Ritz Brothers. 11:43 a. m., 2:35, 5:28, 8:20.

Modern—"Crystal Ball." Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Dr. Gillespie's Assistant." Lionel Barrymore. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8.

Orpheum—"The Human Comedy." Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:25 4:50, 7:25, 10.

Paramount—"Hit Parade of 1943." John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig, William Lundigan, Patricia Dane. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"The Falcon Strikes Back." George Sanders. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 4, 6:10, 8:20, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 12:50, 3, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30.

Scollay—"Air Force." John Garfield. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:10. "Dixie Dugan." Lois Andrews, James Ellison. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8.

South Station Theater—"The Fighting Engineers." "Our African Frontiers." "Speaking of Animals." "Mexican Police on Parade." "Three Stooges Comedy." "Ladies Day in Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Human Comedy." Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:30, 9:55.

Telepix—"This is the Enemy." "Leonardo Da Vinci." "Horses." "Hollywood Snapshots." "Donald Duck and Barney Bear Cartoons." "Keeping Fit." "The Jap Machine." Thirty minutes of news featuring the Tokyo Raid. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Silent Witness." Frank Albertson. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:45, 9:05. "I Walked With a Zombie." James Ellison, Frances Dee. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:30, 7:50, 10.

Tremont—"Orchestra Wives." George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 10:20 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10. "The Big Shot." Humphrey Bogart, Irene Manning. 12:10, 3:40, 6:50, 10.

Uptown—"A Night to Remember," Loretta Young. 1:05, 4:40, 8:05. "Casablanca." Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 2:40, 6:10, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Air Force." John Garfield, Gig Young, Harry Carey. 10:30 a. m., 2:05, 5:35, 9:10. "Dixie Dugan." Lois Andrews, James Ellison. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 4:35, 7:55.

Coolidge Corner: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "Chetniks."

Cleveland Circle: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright. 1:50, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "Happy Go Lucky." 2, 8.

University: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. 1:35, 4:50, 8:15. "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 3:10, 6:25, 9:50.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Reveille With Beverly." Ann Miller, William Wright. "Cat People." Simone Simon.

Codman Square: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:45, 8.

Franklin Square: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 2:10, 8. "Destination Unknown," Irene Hervey, William Gargan. 2:05, 7, 9:45.

Park: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "A Man's World," William Wright, Jan Chapman.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "With the Yankee Troops." 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Margin for Error." Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "March of Time —Navy and Nation." 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Silver Skates," Patricia Morrison, Kenny Baker. 1:38, 4:45, 8:12. "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 2:37, 6:04, 9:31.

Mystic: "Cat People," Simone Simon, Kent Smith. 2:15, 8:30. "Frankenstein Meets Wolf Man," Bela Lugosi, Lon Chaney. 3:30, 7, 9:45.

Orpheum: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 2:10, 8:05. "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 3:30, 9:25.

Strand: "Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Margin for Error, Joan Bennett.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:48, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Whistling in Dixie," Ann Rutherford, Red Skelton.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, A. Lee. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2, 8.

Strand: "Casablanca." Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In-Theater: "They All Kissed the Bride." Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Atlantic Convoy." Bruce Bennett, Virginia Field. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Star Spangled Rhythm." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Fay Bainter.

Strand: "Forest Rangers." Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.

Capitol: "Yankee Doodle Dandy." James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "Fighting Engineers."

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "White Cargo." Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Spy Ship." Craig Stevens, Irene Manning. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Scattergood Rides High." Guy Kibbee, Dorothy Moore. 2:09, 7:54. "Shadow of a Doubt." Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. 3:30, 9:06.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Casablanca." Humphrey Bogart. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "The Major and the Minor." Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "City of Silent Men," Frank Albertson, June Lang.

Coolidge: "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Jon Hall. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "In Which We Serve." Noel Coward. "At the Front in North Africa."

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara. "March of Time—America's Food Crisis." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Three Hearts for Julia." Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In-Theater: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Moonlight Masquerade," Denis O'Keefe, Jane Frazee. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Commandos Strike at Dawn." Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "Hi, Neighbor." Jean Parker.

WINTHROP — Winthrop & State: "Happy Go Lucky." Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Rudy Vallee. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Lon Chaney, Jr. 2:30, 7:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Casablanca." Humphrey Bogart. "Silver Skates." Kenny Baker. 1:40, 7:30.

Allston: "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. "This Gun for Hire." Alan Ladd. 1:48, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Casablanca." Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell, Doris Dudley.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492

Opening Night
Tomorrow at 8:15
POPS
85 Symphony Players
ARTHUR FIEDLER
Conductor
Tickets .30, .55, .85, $1.10 Tax Inc.
On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM
HAILED BY CRITICS AND PUBLIC! THE GREAT AMERICAN MOVIE!
William Saroyan's THE HUMAN COMEDY
with Mickey Rooney
with FRANK MORGAN
JAMES CRAIG · MARSHA HUNT · FAY BAINTER
RAY COLLINS · VAN JOHNSON · DONNA REED
JACK JENKINS · DOROTHY MORRIS
JOHN CRAVEN · ANN EVANS
MARY WASH · HENRY O'NEILL
Produced and Directed by CLARENCE BROWN

MAJESTIC
NOW! Continuous from 9:30 A.M.
NEXT of KIN
Plus RITZ BROS. in Hi Ya Chum

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd GREAT WEEK
SENSATIONAL IS TOO MILD A WORD FOR IT
HITLER'S CHILDREN
with TIM HOLT
"TAXI, MISTER"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Alice John Jack Lyn
FAYE PAYNE GAKER BARI
"HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO"
in Technicolor
Plus "DESERT VICTORY"

PARAMOUNT - FENWAY
NOW
John Donna
CARROLL · HAYWARD
"HIT PARADE OF 1943"
Plus "NORTHWEST RANGERS"

ESQUIRE
Charles Boyer · Olivia De Havilland
"HOLD BACK THE DAWN"
Alan Ladd in
"THIS GUN FOR HIRE"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

19th MONTH! HIT THAT WON CRITICS' PRIZE
Clifton Webb · Peggy Wood · Leonora Corbett · Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, West of Broadway
Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"AN AMUSING COMEDY"
—ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (My Day)
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE 9th MONTH
Laugh Riot!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40—Sun. at 3

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY
ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with DOROTHY STICKNEY, A. M. VAN BUREN
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 289 Seats $1.10
Evgs. 8:40, Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Theatre Guild's New Musical Play
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Book & Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Rouben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY FIELD · JOSEPH ANTHONY · JOAN
GARDE DRAKE BULOFF ROBERTS
St. James Thea., 44th, W. of B'y. LA. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.75
TONIGHT at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
"Took audience by storm."—World-Tel.
ROSALINDA
Music by Johann Strauss
Produced under the supervision of Max Reinhardt
44TH ST. Thea. W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50c to $1.50 at all Performances ex- | Plus cept Sat. Evgs. 60c to $2.50 | Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40 | No Monday Part.
Matinees Wed., Sat. & Sun.
"Heroic & Hilarious" —ANDERSON JOUR. AMERICAN
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S Newest Success
THE EVE OF ST. MARK
Cast of 23 including ALINE MacMAHON
CORT, 48 ST. E. of B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40
$1.10-$3.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. No Mon. Perf.
Good Seats for All Performances Now
N. Y. Drama Critics' Prize Play
THE PATRIOTS
by SIDNEY KINGSLEY
NATIONAL, 41 St. W. of B'way. PE. 6-2230
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1.10-$2.75
186 Seats at $1.10. Mail Orders Promptly Filled

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD · FREDRIC MARCH · FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN OF OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. Cl. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40.

"A PLAY YOU MUST SEE—DESERVES THE ADJECTIVE GREAT."—World-Telegram
TOMORROW THE WORLD
Ralph BELLAMY · Shirley BOOTH
DOROTHY SANDS — SKIPPY HOMEIER
Directed by ELLIOTT NUGENT
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th W. of B'way. Cl. 6-8000
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

VICTORIA
POWER in 'CRASH DIVE'
In Person | Jimmy DORSEY and ORCH.
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Continuous Perfs.

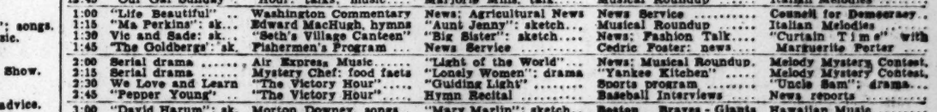
After the Show

When you have attended a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor it will be appreciated if you let the manager of the theatre know of your response to his advertising.

Radio Timetable

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Telegraphic report, Philadelphia-Brooklyn	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Studio Musicale	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Telegraphic report, Philadelphia-Brooklyn	Popular Music
3:30 You Know Answer?	Studio Musicale	"Pepper Young's Family"	Telegraphic report, Philadelphia-Brooklyn	"Do You Know?"; quiz.
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"; sk.		"Do You Know?"; quiz.
4:00 Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch..	Telegraphic report, Philadelphia-Brooklyn	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch..		Earl Hines' Orchestra
4:30 Victory Council	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch		Art Kassell's Orchestra
4:45 Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown"; sketch		Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries".	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Mystery Program
5:15 Date Book: Follies.	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Highway Patrol"; drama	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00

Lawrence 'Lab' Teaching Army Key to Warmth

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Heat-rationed New Englanders who want to be sure of being warm next winter ought to join the Army and ask for Arctic service.

That's advice any civilian is likely to voice after visiting the Army's new Climatic Research Laboratory at Lawrence. Soldiers sleeping in a common-appearing sleeping bag and Government-issue long underwear and socks report skin temperature of 98 degrees when less than three inches from their chest it is minus 54 degrees, in the experimental ice-box.

To be in full operation by July 1 for experiments ranging in temperatures from that of the Arctic to that of the equator, the Laboratory last week was opened to its first press tour, sponsored by the Quartermaster Corps and the First Service Command.

Arranged on one floor around an ice vault years ago by the Pacific Woolen Mills plant, the Laboratory proceeds with its delicate experiments while war orders in textiles are turned out on floors above and below.

Apparel 50 P. C. Better

In the past year, experiments, plus reports from the field, have improved cold-weather sleeping and wearing apparel 50 per cent, the 40 editors and reporters were told by Lieut. Col. John Talbott, Laboratory Director and a leading "tester-outer" of equipment in the vault.

"At rest, soldiers are actually warmer at night than they are during the day, wearing latest equipment," the Director reported.

Even though the 12-pound sleeping bag looks thin for such extreme temperatures, it is warmer than the 15 pounds of clothing a man wears during the day, he said. During the day, more body surface is exposed to cold, he explained. Of course even a minimum amount of movement during the day warms a person considerably, he added.

Since the Laboratory was installed last January, efforts center on developing efficient equipment to withstand temperatures of about minus 55. In Alaska last winter, readings down to minus 70 were reported. This is about as cold as the Army expects to encounter [not intending to divulge any second-front plans, the Colonel cautioned]; so the conclusion has been reached to use minus 55 as the objective, knowing that in short periods even lower temperatures can be easily withstood in such equipment.

While there are opposing opinions on whether to wear or not to wear clothes in the sleeping bag, a recent expedition to northern Canada found after 10 days that those who slept only in underwear and socks appeared warmer during the night and consequently more rested, it was disclosed.

The "longies" are the common half-and-half of cotton and wool. Socks are of the ski variety.

The bag is in two parts. The inner or main bag is filled with down. The outside bag is proof against water and wind.

Wind, it was explained, makes a lot of difference in efficiency of the bags, and a tent does little except shield from wind without raising the temperature. Men who snuggle bags close together, of course, gain more warmth.

Bundled Up but Efficient

Latest daytime wear consists of: woolen underwear, two pairs of socks, felt innerboots, muklaks as an exterior boot; a woolen-pile inner shirt, a heavier woolen-pile parka shirt, two pairs of pants to match, and a white poplin windbreaker over all. Inside, a stocking cap covers all but the soldier's eyes. Wristlets cover all but fingers, to allow exposure of fingers for precision work, for short periods. Over them are heavy woolen mittens and big windbreaker mittens, complete with trigger finger.

Dressed in this outfit, a soldier is regarded as at least 80 per cent efficient in his movements.

In visiting the vault at minus 47, the writer was bareheaded and wore over his business suit only a pile shirt. The hardened Commander escorted various groups through the vault without any covering to his uniform. Four men were sleeping at the time, their special bags linking meters to about two dozen different parts of each bag and occupant.

The vault was equipped with a treadmill, in case the soldiers wanted exercise. Equipment includes a tent, a fan to simulate wind, and snow-makers, fashioned from atomizers.

Emergency rations were also displayed by the Colonel, indicating another field of experimentation. Comparable to rations previously publicized, the Arctic ration has more fat, it was explained.

Twenty enlisted men who volunteered have been chosen to staff the laboratory. They were chosen for their willingness to undergo experimentation and for their individual talents, such as cooking and machine-operating, to help run the shops and routine functions of the small Army post.

Rail Appointment

William H. Rowland, Assistant Secretary of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for several years, has been appointed Agent of the Trustees, with the title and duties of Secretary, to succeed Arthur E. Clark, who retired on May 1 after 53 years' service. Mr. Rowland, whose headquarters will be in New Haven, began his service with the New Haven road in 1906.

'... come before swallow dares'

By a Staff Photographer

Daffodil Show Opens

No admission will be charged to the annual Daffodil Show, which will be open today from 1 to 9 p. m. and tomorrow from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. in Horticultural Hall.

Daffodil and Jonquil Show Unusually Profuse This Year

Lovers of daffodils and jonquils will find a wealth of extra large blooms on exhibit today and tomorrow at the annual Daffodil Show at Horticultural Hall. The show opened at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and tomorrow it will be open at 9 a. m. On both days, the Show, to which no admission is charged, will close at 9 p. m.

The backward season this year has not affected the bulbs in any way. In fact, experts say the flowers are larger than ever this year because they have developed slowly. All daffodils on exhibit are American grown.

Other seasonal material is also on exhibition. The Arnold Aboretum has staged an exhibit of early flowering trees and shrubs under the direction of Dr. Donald Wyman. John Russell, whose famous Sandy Valley Daffodil Plantation in Dedham is now closed to the public for the duration, will exhibit a border of American-grown hyacinths.

Sermons Heard in Churches Of the Greater Boston Area

Extracts from sermons delivered in Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Palfrey Perkins at King's Chapel:

"The brutal persecutions in Europe are an attack on religion itself and on the law, the order and the whole spirit of western civilization. Whatever we can do for those who suffer not for any misdeeds but for belonging to a race is our simplest duty as Christians and as human beings.

"We must urge and support any measure for the immediate rescue of the thousands in daily jeopardy."

The Rev. Dr. C. Gordon Brownville, Tremont Temple Baptist Church:

"Jesus looks to you and says, 'No man having put his hand to the plough and looking back is fit for the Kingdom of God.' Privation must not hinder. Priority of other things must go. For him who follows on to possess the purchased possession, there is joy—great joy—in heaven and also in your heart."

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, Old South Church in Boston:

"We townsmen, or some of us at any rate, feed our intellects, but we starve our souls. Our worship becomes thin and formal and sometimes our faith almost peters out because we forget or neglect to stretch our minds beyond the pattern of the streets upon the frame of the universe and to fan religion's flame with fresh air. We need indeed to go indoors with God, that we may see His face more nearly and clearly. But from that flight out of immensity into intimacy we need also to return ever and again to the immense, from restricted to the free, from the textbook to the reality it diagrams. Only so can we feel—and it is the most exhilarating feeling in the world, the very rhythm of our heartbeat with the heart of the eternal—how great is God, and greatly to be feared; nay, though awe, how greatly to be loved, in all the earth."

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, Second Church in Boston:

"'One World,' by Wendell L. Willkie, is one of the most important books of our generation. When Mr. Willkie took his 31,000-mile trip around this tortured world, two things happened: the world contracted and his vision expanded. For Mr. Willkie, the practical vision of a world united to maintain freedom is more than a political matter; it is an affair of religion."

The Rev. George Murray, First United Presbyterian Church:

"The serenity of soul which the Christian religion offers does not come to those who are religious in a hit-and-miss fashion. We need to heed the Psalmist's words, 'Be still and know that I am God.'

"Our trouble is not that there are so many false religions but that so few people go all the way with any religion."

The following passage from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, is from yesterday's Lesson-Sermon on "Everlasting Punishment" which was read in Christian Science churches throughout the world:

"If mortals are not progressive, past failures will be repeated until all wrong work is effaced or rectified. If at present satisfied with wrong-doing, we must learn to loathe it. If at present content with idleness, we must become dissatisfied with it. Remember that mankind must sooner or later, either by suffering or by Science, be convinced of the error that is to be overcome.

"In trying to undo the errors of sense one must pay fully and fairly the utmost farthing, until all error is finally brought into subjection to Truth. The divine method of paying sin's wages involves unwinding one's snarls, and learning from experience how to divide between sense and Soul." ["Science and Health," p. 240:19-32."]

Important Dates For Consumers

Meats and Butter

Today—Red "E" and "F" stamps in War Ration Book 2, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, and canned fish. These stamps will expire on May 31.

May 9—Red "G" stamps become valid.

May 16—Red "H" stamps become valid.

May 23—Red "J" stamps become valid.

All May stamps will expire on May 31.

Canned Goods

Today—May Blue Stamps "G," "H" and "J" now valid and will be good throughout May.

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds.

May 30—Last day for coffee ration stamp No. 23, good for one pound.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 21—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Today—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until fall for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires

Today—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book 1—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Work Started On Selectees From Prisons

War Activities in New England

A Special Local Board under Selective Service today was at work on the selection of inmates of penal and correctional institutions who may qualify for service in the armed forces.

Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service, yesterday announced the establishment of the five-man board following enactment last week of State legislation permitting release of State prisoners, except those serving life terms, to enter the armed services or war work if they cave completed two-and-a-half years of their sentences.

The new board is authorized to commend prisoners for waivers of moral disqualification, said Colonel Smith, but final decision on their acceptability is in the hapd of Army and Navy officials, he added.

Composed of three officials of the State Department of Correction and two members of the S. S. system, the board also will serve as a clearing center for all local boards in cases of registrants on parole from penal institutions.

Those on the board are: Martin P. Davis of Weymouth, Deputy Commissioner of the State Department of Correction; Frank A. Dwyer of North Scituate, First Deputy of the Department of Correction; Francis J. W. Lanagan, Charlestown State Prison Warden; Frederick J. Bradlee, Jr., of Boston, a member of Local Board 18, and James H. Lowell, of Newton, a member of Local Board 114. The last two named will continue to serve with their local boards.

Destroyer Escort

Honoring Marine Private John Martin Steele, who was killed last May 8 aboard the Carrier Lexington, the destroyer escort Steele will be launched tomorrow at the Boston Navy Yard, to be christened by Mrs. John Steele of Morris, Ill., mother of the Marine.

As a member of an antiaircraft battery, Private Steele and his mates were commended for "remaining at their post efficiently performing assigned duties during strafing, explosions of torpedoes in the near vicinity of the battery, and after an aerial bomb had exploded and fired a locker of heavy ammunition at the battery.

"They extinguished the fire," the commendation read, "policed the battery and readied the only remaining serviceable gun for further defense of the ship . . . and thereby set an example of courage and devotion to duty of the highest order."

New Cargo Ships

Three Liberty ships launched yesterday at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, South Portland, Maine, raised to 74 the number constructed at the yard.

The S. S. Mary Lyon, honoring the founder of Mount Holyoke College, was christened by Mrs. Roswell Gray Ham, wife of the College's present president.

The other two were given the names of Henry Wilson, former U. S. Senator from Massachusetts and vice-president under U. S. Grant; and Asa Gray, American botanist. Sponsors, respectively, who are wives of the city managers of Portland and South Portland, were: Mrs. James E. Barlow and Mrs. J. Harold Webster.

Tank School

Simulating combat conditions, tank warfare is being taught at the new School of the New England Sector, opened last week at Fort Devens.

Charges of as much as 320 pounds of TNT make craters over which the tanks plunge and crawl. "Mine" fields are negotiated by 3-ton tanks, while military and civilian instructors lecture on lessons to be learned in tank driving, maintenance, maneuvering, and combat.

Supercharger 'E'

Helping Massachusetts vie with Ohio for top honors in number of Army-Navy "E" awards received, the Everett Supercharger Division of the River Works of the General Electric Company today received the "E" in ceremonies headed by Col. Walter E. Richards, resident Air Corps inspector; Manager George M. Stevens of the Works; Governor Saltonstall, and Commander J. D. Ivey of the First Naval District, who presented lapel pins to workers, represented by Bernard Aldenberg.

Family in War

Waac Auxiliary Margaret Corrigan Frank of Washington, now assigned to the Fourth Training Center at Fort Devens, is in a family of fighters: her husband, Frederick M. Frank is in the Army in Alaska; brother Richard M. McDonald is in the merchant marine; brothers Charles, Cyril and Francis are in the Navy; Mrs. Ellen S. Bache, her sister, has begun Waac training at Daytona Beach, Fla.; and the latter's husband, Edward Bache, is at Fort McClellan, Ga.

Silver Leaves

It's Lieut. Col. Walter A Brown now, following promotion last week of the Public Relations Officer for the First Service Command, whose shoulder insignia turned from gold to silver.

Taylor Talks on Fridays

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor's series of talks on "World Affairs" is being extending to include Friday mornings, May 7 and June 4, according to an announcement by the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue. These lectures are open to members of the Algonquin and University Clubs and other interested friends. Tickets are available at the door.

Coed Number One

By a Staff Photographer

First Girl Student for Northeastern

Today at 9 o'clock Northeastern University went coed. With the registration of Helen Yates of Watertown, the school on Huntington Avenue admitted girls as students. Miss Yates is shown with Carl S. Ell, President of the University, who looks as though the innovation were not going to be too hard to take. Other coeds to enter Northeastern today are: Stephanie Chopek of Mattapan, Kathleen Danzer of Brighton, Mary Bigelow of Hyde Park, Mona Kennedy of Lexington, and Alice Lichwell of Roslindale.

John Harvard Mall Dedicated

Declaring the opening of the new John Harvard Mall in Charlestown "symbolic of the spirit which now burns throughout this nation," Governor Saltonstall spoke yesterday at the dedication ceremonies. The event included the presentation to the City of Boston, by the President and Fellows of Harvard College, of the decorative Mall including park and playground, in one of the most congested areas, near Bunker Hill.

The doner, a Harvard graduate and public-spirited Bostonian, originally gave the property to Harvard and financed the project with the understanding that his name be withheld from publication.

James B. Conant, President of Harvard, said: "May the aspirations, the generosity, the opportunity of American life which it symbolizes be a reality to the youngest members of this audience and to their children's children." Accepting the Mall for the City, Mayor Tobin said that playgrounds of that kind have contributed a good deal to the building of the United States.

The fiitness of honoring the memory of John Harvard in such a way, on the spot where he is believed to have had his dwelling, was brought out by Governor Saltonstall, who reminded the audience that the evil forces the democracies seek to overthrow "threaten the very basis of John Harvard's dream." He contrasted the fun and laughter of children soon to break forth in the Mall with the distressing conditions of young people in many foreign lands.

George H. Weeks

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, May 3 — George H. Weeks, who passed on here yesterday, was the first Democratic Mayor of this City. Elected Mayor of South Portland in 1905 and 1907 he also served on the City's School Board and at one time held the office of City Auditor.

For many years Mr. Weeks has been a leading banker of Portland. He first was associated with the Old Fidelity Trust Company, Portland, when it was organized in 1904 and at the time of the "bank holiday" he was Vice-President and Treasurer. Since then he has been with the securities investment house of N. C. Fay & Co. in Portland.

Point Values Changed; Dried Soups Off List

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP) — Dried or dehydrated soups came off the ration list, most fruit and tomato juices get lower point values and several other changes in processed fruit-vegetable rationing went into effect yesterday morning.

The changes were announced by the Office of Price Administration. Removal of dry soups from the ration list was decided on so late that OPA already had distributed sample charts showing a one point per package value for dry soups in packages up to four ounces. These will have to be corrected by storekeepers.

Authorities acted from alarm over reports that wholesale stocks of dry soups had increased 80 per cent in March, due to a spurt in production, and much of the stock was in danger of spoiling due to warm weather. In the fall, these soups are expected to be rationed again.

Popular Prices Affected

The cuts in juice points, also due to slow sales, affect all popular fruit juices and tomato juices, except pineapple juice, which went up from 13 to 17 points on the popular No. 2½ size can. Other can sizes of pineapple juice remained unchanged.

Grape juice came down from 4 to 2 points for a pint and from 8 to 3 for a quart. Grapefruit and other citrus juices were trimmed in the No. 2 size can from 4 to 3 points, and in the 46-ounce can from 9 to 4 points. Tomato juice was reduced in the No. 2 can size from 12 to 6 points and in the 46-ounce size can from 22 to 11 points. In connection with vegetable juices, OPA removed rationing from all types except tomato juice and vegetable combinations containing 70 per cent or more tomato juice. This freed carrot, sauerkraut, beet and similar juices.

No changes were made in frozen fruits and vegetables, whose values were cut about in half April 22. Baby foods, dry beans and peas also were unaffected.

Apricots Higher

Among canned fruits, reductions were made on certain can sizes of apples, berries, cherries, peaches, pears, plums and prunes. Increases hit certain sizes of canned apricots, fruit cocktail or salad and pineapple.

Among vegetables, decreases were ordered on certain sizes of catsup, canned carrots, leafy greens, sauerkraut, spinach, but higher points were assigned "vacuum packed corn" [not ordinary canned corn], and tomato paste. Canned corn on the cob was taken off the ration list, and also freed were canned green turtle soup, clam juice, clam broth and clam juice cocktail, all formerly on the canned soup list.

The new values will be applicable to G, H, and J blue coupons in Ration Book Two, which are valid until the end of May. Officials said they expect no further revisions in point values until then.

New values for red stamps on meat also went into effect Sunday. They generally increase by a point per pound the coupon most of round steak and center pork chops, leave most other steaks and roasts unchanged, and make one-point per pound reductions for spareribs, brains, tongues, and most other variety meats.

Following is an OPA list of the fruit and vegetable changes:

Canned and Bottled Fruits		New Point Value	Old Point Value
Apples	No. 2	8	10
Apricots	No. 1	11	10
Do	No. 2	19	16
Do	No. 2½	25	24
Berries	No. 3	10	14
Do	No. 2½	15	21
Cherries (all other except maraschino; red sour cherries are unchanged	No. 2½	19	21
Fruit cocktail, fruits for salads or mixed fruit	No. 1	15	13
Do	No. 2	19	16
Do	No. 2½	25	24
Peaches	No. 2½	21	24
Pears	No. 2½	13	21
Pineapple	No. 2	23	19
Do	No. 2½	34	28
Plums and prunes	No. 2	8	10
Do	No. 2½	7	15
Fruit Juices			
Grapefruit juice and other citrus juices	No. 2	3	4
Do	46 oz.	4	9
Pineapple juice	No. 2½	17	13
Grape juice	1 pt.	2	4
Do	1 qt.	3	8
Fruit nectars (excluding papaya and prune juice)	No. 1 tall	2	4
Vegetables			
Carrots	No. 2	10	14
Vacuum packed corn	12 oz.	12	8
Greens, leafy	No. 2	8	14
Sauerkraut	No. 2½	7	8
Spinach	No. 2½	19	21
Tomato catsup, pulp and puree	No. 2½	21	24
Tomato sauce	No. 1	10	11
Do	No. 2	16	19
Do	No. 2½	21	28
Tomato paste	6 oz.	8	6
Do	No. 2½	34	38
Vegetable Juices			
Tomato juice	No. 2	8	12
Do	46 oz.	11	22
Vegetable juice combinations containing 70 per cent or more tomato juice	No. 2	6	9
Do	46 oz.	11	30

War Workers Get Awards of Honor

Honor awards to 116 war workers as announced yesterday by the War Production Board for suggestions that improved output include:

Merit certificate: G. Hilstrom and W. Westlund, Fore River Yard, Bethlehem Steel Company.

Honorable mention: Philip Doctor, Walter I. Lindall, and William Magnuson, Submarine Signal Company, Boston.

LONG DISTANCE CIRCUITS these days are weapons of war! Keep them free for war business! The lines to these and other war centers outside New England are unusually congested. Please avoid any calls other than war messages — except in extreme urgency.

You can help, too, by canceling any long distance call when you are told that the circuits are busy. If you'll be considerate regarding non-essential calls, we'll be able to give all really essential calls, even to the busy places, prompt service.

War is on these lines!

Washington
Pittsburgh New York
Cleveland Philadelphia
Detroit Norfolk
Chicago Albany
AND CITIES IN THE FAR SOUTH AND FAR WEST

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Mateur Captured by Americans

Continued from Page 1

enemy may be at hand. It is to be wondered whether the Allies, with their decided edge in the air, do not now have sufficient strength to force open the Mediterranean and definitely end the flow of seaborne Axis reinforcements to Tunisia.

In the air war, the RAF has returned to the attack against German communications in Europe and Russian planes have struck again at East Prussia. These blows followed hard on an American bomber raid on the U-boat base at St. Nazaire.

In the Far East, week-end pronouncements show that Allied bombers and submarines are pressing a far-ranging war of attrition against Japanese sea power and shipping, while the Nipponese, contrariwise, are stepping up a submarine offensive against Allied supply lines.

General MacArthur's airmen, it is disclosed, sank 27,500 tons of Japanese shipping and damaged 65,800 tons in April alone. In addition, United States submarines have accounted for another 125,000 tons of merchantmen, transports, and warships in recent operations. On the Japanese side of the ledger, it is estimated that the undersea campaign has resulted in a 2 per cent loss to Allied shipping, which means it is about as effective as Axis efforts against the passage of supplies to North Africa.

One of the most significant developments of the week end in the Far East was the Japanese air raid on Darwin. An Allied communiqué refers to Allied losses in the ensuing air battle as "heavy." This is the first time in a year and a half of aerial warfare in the South Pacific that a communiqué has made such an admission. Have the Japanese come up with a new and improved plane?

North Africa:

Americans Capture Mateur From Axis

A special communiqué issued at Allied hearquarters in North Africa said American forces had entered Mateur, 18 miles from Bizerte and 34 miles from Tunis.

French troops and Moroccan Goums were credited in a French communiqué with the latest and closest approach to Bizerte, key stronghold on the North Tunisian shore. It said they "made a further advance in the coastal area" to bring their forward elements only 15 miles from Bizerte.

Other dispatches said a lull was developing over most of the Tunisian front after two weeks of battle which has left both Allied and Axis forces spent and suffering from heavy losses.

The enemy appeared to have suffered the more for French detachments and forward units of the Second United States Army Corps drove May 2 to the ridges known as Kef Rdjal Touila to tighten pressure upon Mateur and Bizerte.

The hills are about four miles west of Lake Achkel, along the eastern shore of which runs the 18-mile highway linking Mateur and the naval base. Col. Gen Jurgen von Armin was reported withdrawing advanced units in that region as a result of the pounding they have received from planes, field batteries, and infantrymen in the Allied offensive.

At some other points, also, there was a slight withdrawal of enemy forces to more convenient or better-defended positions. However, the Germans still are far from cracking in their main endeavor. This is to hold their strong points in the Medjerda River Valley and adjacent heights to prevent Allied tanks from getting through it into the fan-like plain of Tunis and thus bring about the final debacle, which Gen. Henri Giraud predicted would come this month.

Eighth Army Repulses Axis Counterattack

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army, which is finding the fight in the rugged hills of the southern front harder than in the desert, repulsed a small enemy counterattack May 2 in the coastal area northeast of Enfidaville. Otherwise, its activity was limited to patrols.

Four miles southwest of Pont du Fahs, at the "hinge" between the First and Eighth Armies, two enemy attacks compelled units of the Gen. Marie Louis Keltz- 19th French Corps to draw back slightly.

"There is no doubt that both sides are licking their wounds," a headquarters spokesman said.

Both Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's offensive and the Axis counterattacks have been conducted day after day over difficult terrain and in bad weather, fog, and frequent showers. But a resumption of heavy action was expected soon.

The Monday communiqué summed up ground operations May 2 in three sentences: "There was a lull on the Tunisian front. Our patrols were active and two local attacks by the enemy were repulsed. Some prisoners were taken."

The total of prisoners taken by the Americans and the French in the Kef Rdjad Touila sector and by other American units to the south of it May 1 was listed officially as 641, of which 66 were Germans and the remainder Italians.

The fact Italians were among the prisoners suggested that Fascist units had been returned to the west front to supplement Nazi lines after a brief rest, since it was announced at Headquarters April 29 that enemy troops facing the United States Second Corps and the British First Army at that time ware composed entirely of Germans.

Although the Germans are in overwhelming majority in the area and are putting up most of the resistance, Italians still are being left behind to be rounded up.

Women Do Big Job In Middle East

Recorded by CBS

London, May 3

The British Women's Services in the Middle East are "very much in the picture these days and are taking over more and more jobs in base areas releasing soldiers for jobs in the line," the London Radio said.

"It is not merely a question of doing office jobs," BBC continued, quoting its Cairo reporter, Godfrey Talbot.

"It is a common thing to see women at the wheels of motor cars and trucks, and driving tractors and heavy vehicles of that kind. They convoy Army lorries from ports to delivery stations, ready for collection by the Army men who take them on from there."

Continent:

Bombs Almost Raze Big Plant at Stettin

Ninety per cent of the buildings of one great chemical works in Stettin were destroyed in the RAF raid April 20 when a single area of more than 100 acres was devastated, the British Air Ministry News Service reported.

The chemical plant covered 51 acres and only one of its buildings escaped damage, reconnaissance pictures showed. Taking of the photographs had to be delayed until two days after the attack because of the persistent pall of smoke.

Almost all of a factory processing edible oil was burned out. It covered eight acres. Only one building of a similar plant covering six acres was left standing, the Air Ministry said.

Severe damage also was reported to barracks, military depots, and ammunition stores of the German Baltic port, which is the chief embarkation point for troops and supplies going to Russia.

Meanwhile, RAF bombers and fighters fought their way through German fighter-plane opposition to attack industrial targets in the Netherlands coastal city of Ijmuiden May 2 and follow up a heavy attack of May 1 by big American bombers on the German submarine base at St. Nazaire, France.

The British raiders shot down six enemy planes, but lost four of their own fighters.

Seven of the American bombers were lost in the smash at St. Nazaire, which was carried out in heavy weather and against determined resistance by squadrons of German Focke-Wulf planes. It was believed that a large force of American bombers took part in the attack.

Toll of U-Boats:

Sinkings in March Are Below Average

Announcement last week of the sinking of a medium-sized United States merchant vessel during a mid-March U-boat assault marked the 13th successive week that announced Western Atlantic allied and neutral sinkings have been well below the average.

The loss raised to 650 the Associated Press total of announced losses in those waters since Pearl Harbor. Disclosed sinkings average nine a week during the 72 weeks of the Battle of the Atlantic.

It was the 259th United States merchantman announced as lost in the Western Atlantic and the 13th Allied and neutral loss thus far charged against March.

Contrasted to this, disclosure that an Axis submarine had been sunk off the Carolina coast brings to 42 the number of enemy undersea craft known to have been sunk in the Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

German air and naval forces were declared in a Nazi High Command communiqué to have sunk 21 Allied war vessels, ranging from motor torpedo boats to "one aircraft carrier," and 63 merchantmen totaling 423,000 tons in April.

A German statement April 25 that a Nazi submarine sank the 14,500-ton United States aircraft carrier Ranger in the North Atlantic had been promptly denied by the United States Navy Department. Nor was there Allied confirmation of the other figures.

The German communiqué, broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, credited U-boats with the destruction of 6 of the warships—"1 aircraft carrier, 1 cruiser, 3 destroyers and 1 enemy submarine"—and 415,000 tons of the merchantmen.

South Pacific:

Japanese Air Fleet Attacks Australia

A powerful fleet of Japanese warplanes—21 bombers and 30 fighters—struck at the Allied airdrome near Darwin, Australia, May 2, and inflicted heavy losses on Allied fighters in an air battle.

Spitfires, manned by Australian and British pilots, rose in force to intercept. The ensuing battle raged over the Darwin area and the Arafura Sea to the north. Thirteen enemy planes were destroyed or damaged, a communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters said.

"Our own losses were heavy," it added.

There was no elaboration.

Three enemy fighters were destroyed; 1 bomber and 9 fighters were damaged.

Even as the Japanese appeared above Darwin airdrome, Allied airmen ranged over enemy targets from New Britain to Timor. The Mubo area, 15 miles south of the Japanese base of Salamaua, New Guinea, came in for a particularly concentrated attack. A medium force of Boston bombers made 42 bombing and strafing runs over the Green's Hill area in support of Allied ground forces.

Meanwhile, an official spokesman at Allied Headquarters, replying to a question, declared the Japanese submarine campaign in the Southwest Pacific is about as efficient as the Germans' in the Atlantic.

He commented that Allied shipping losses of less than 1,000,000 tons in the Southwest Pacific is approximately a 2 per cent loss, as compared to the 2½ per cent loss of a much greater shipping total in the Atlantic.

"Our naval forces have been very successful in protecting traffic within this area bound for Australia from the United States," he said.

U. S. Submarines Sink 125,000 Tons

In Washington, the Navy, in announcing that 10 submarine commanders had been decorated, disclosed that American undersea craft patrolling the Pacific have sunk more than 125,000 tons of Japanese shipping.

Warships, transports, cargo ships, merchantmen, even an enemy submarine were included in the destroyed shipping. In addition, damage was inflicted on many other enemy craft, including a large submarine which probably was sunk.

Navy spokesmen were unable to provide details of the 10 individual forays which resulted in the heavy damage to the Japanese, but said they believed most of the dtstruction had been reported previously although never before totaled.

From somewhere in New Guinea comes word that General MacArthur's Liberators and Flying Fortresses sank, otherwise destroyed, or damaged 93,300 tons of Japanese shipping during April—a month marked by almost incessant bad weather prohibiting large-scale strikes.

Allied air officers, making this report, disclosed additionally that heavy bombers, fighter planes, and antiaircraft batteries destroyed 68 enemy planes during the month and probably destroyed 28 more.

Of the 93,300 tons of shipping lost by the enemy, 27,500 tons were sunk or destroyed and 65,800 damaged to bring the grand total of Japanese vessels sunk, destroyed, or damaged in this sector to 654,980 tons since last August, which marked the start of air operations from the New Guinea area.

Japanese ship losses for April included vessels of all classes, but the large majority were merchantmen. None of our heavy bombers was lost in combat during the month.

In Japan's heavy April raids against Port Moresby, Oro Bay, and Milne Bay, New Guinea, and through Allied attacks on enemy bases, 26 bombers, 36 fighters, and 6 dive bombers were destroyed. Probably destroyed were 13 bombers, 2 dive bombers, and 13 fighters. Eight of the enemy planes were brought down by antiaircraft fire.

In Burma:

Allies Airmen Hit Japanese Positions

American and British airmen attacked Japanese positions at many points in Burma May 1, bombing and strafing troops, airfields and supply lines in widespread operations that lasted on into the night, communiqués issued in New Delhi disclosed.

In Chungking, a Chinese High Command communiqué said more than 1,000 Japanese troops had been killed or wounded in four days of fighting last month during a renewed effort of the invaders to clear out Chinese positions in Shantung Province north of the railroad between Tsinan and the Yellow Sea port of Tsingtao.

Russia:

Red Artillery Rakes Germans in Kuban

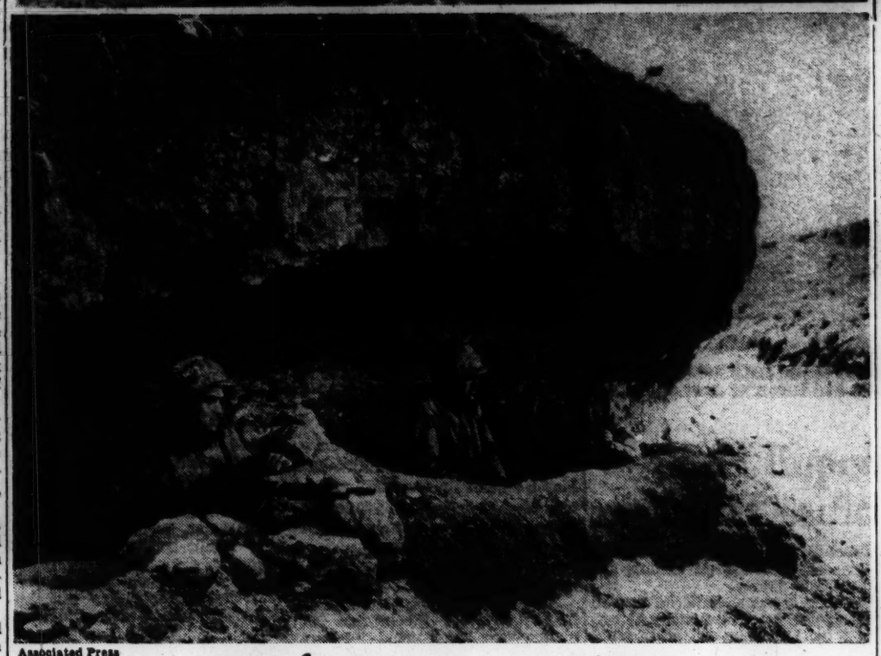
Red Army artillery raked German positions in the Kuban sector of the Western Caucasus throughout the night of May 2 although the Soviet communiqué announced that German efforts to expand their bridgehead in that region had been abandoned after a six-day drive in which the Nazis lost 7,000 men.

The Soviet communiqué said Russian shells killed 200 more of the enemy, and that 16 mortar and artillery batteries were silenced and 10 German blockhouses were destroyed.

A violent spring air struggle continued along the entire Russian front as Soviet bombers and fighters sought to disrupt any German plans for an offensive.

While announcing that there were "no significant changes" on the front, the Russian communiqué did report that a battalion of German infantry attempted to storm the Soviet defense line south of Chuguev on the Donets River front, southeast of Kharkov.

Americans on Heels of Rommel



Associated Press

Incidents in Advance Across Tunisian Wastes

Top: Soldiers of the Signal Corps pause to splice a wire while laying communications lines to keep pace with the advance of the United States Army forces in Tunisia. Bottom: Three American soldiers, members of a tank-destroyer unit, await signs of an armored enemy vehicle in holes dug beneath a small hill.

Churchill Praises Poles, Pledges Future Autonomy

LONDON, May 3 (AP) — Prime Minister Winston Churchill lauded the Polish people in a message yesterday for their "valuable contribution" to the cause of the United Nations and said their sacrifices would be rewarded by the restoration of a "great and independent Poland."

Mr. Churchill's message was read by Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council, at a public meeting in London Coliseum in celebration of Polish National Day. It said:

"On the occasion of Polish National Day I send you the greetings of the British Government and the British people. We celebrate this anniversary today in renewed confidence that Poland's liberation has been brought nearer by the joint effort of the United Nations during the past year.

"Poles both at home and abroad are as one in their determination to continue the struggle against the German oppressors of their country. The valuable contribution which they have made to the common cause of the United Nations has not been achieved without heavy sacrifices, but these sacrifices will be crowned by the restoration, to which we all look forward, of a great and independent Poland."

Sir John in his address warned that the Germans, despairing of a military victory, were trying to break up the United Nations, and said that "friends marching abreast must not fall out while the enemy is ravening close by."

Sir John described Premier Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski of the Polish Government in exile as a "brave soldier, wise leader and trusted friend," to whom the Poles were looking for leadership.

Swedes Hint Stand in War On Side of United Nations

Continued from Page 1

which are not augmentable elsewhere.

Sweden is hoping that the negotiations will enable the Gothenberg traffic to resume. Stockholm's hand is considerably strengthened by the diplomatic gains of the United Nations. And unquestionably Allied military victories now present a far different picture than the dark days after the fall of France when concessions to Germany were forced on the Swedish Government.

But until Bofors guns go off and such planes as the Swedes' small air force possesses rise in combat no one can say with certainty what the outcome of German provocation might be. But it must be recorded that past weeks have brought Sweden closed to fighting on the Allied side.

Clever Trick by Goebbels

Meanwhile Mr. Stalin's speech is only one evidence of the skill with which the Polish situation has been handled by the Germans. It was one of the cleverest of Dr. Goebbels' tricks and timed with an expertness worthy of Bismarck himself.

But the British by frankly admitting Dr. Goebbels' success served to clarify the origins of the crisis and disclose its propaganda nature.

Incidentally in Sweden as well as is Britain the unofficial word went out to the newspapers to play down the Polish-Russian crisis, but many papers declined to take the hint.

Full illumination helped to show up the inconsistencies in the German strories of the Katyn graves, and this is now believed to have had no little part in preventing more serious results.

The position in regard to Finland remains somewhat more obscure. The Germans are known to be pressing the Finns for a more active part in the war. Withdrawal of the American Legation from Helsingfors except for the Chargé d'Affaires and two clerks has been incompletely explained.

Situation in Finland

But the main line of United Nations diplomacy is clear. It was an effort to keep the Finnish front inactive as a second choice to actually getting the Finns out of the war. In the face of 75,000 German troop in Finland long-range Allied promises had little effect in promoting a Finnish peace.

But Allied insistence is believed one of the factors why the Finns haven't given the Germans more help against Leningrad—an area in which the German war machine has not been too successful and depends upon specialized Finnish forest and snow troops.

Displacement of Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim as Finnish Commander in Chief, reported here indicates Nazi efforts to bring about more active fighting by the Finns.

The United States partial withdrawal of its Legation thus emphasizes to the Finns the imminent danger of a choice between an arrangement with Russia now or complete absorption later.

All the gains are not on the side of the United Nations in these developments, but the balance is clearly favorable. As a Swedish diplomat remarked to me, "We are a small nation but an old one, and we observe that your diplomacy is becoming more mature."

Storm Troops' Staff Chief Killed in Auto Accident

LONDON, May 3 (AP)—The Berlin Radio reported today that Victor Lutze, Chief of the Staff of the Nazi S. A.—Storm Troops—and an old-time follower of Adolf Hitler, had been fatally injured at Potsdam in an automobile accident.

Herr Lutze succeeded Col. Ernst Roehm as Chief of Staff of the Storm Troopers after the killing of Colonel Roehm in the ruthless purge of Nazi leaders by Hitler in June, 1934.

Fine Furs Apparel and Accessories for Men and Women
Holt Renfrew & Company Limited
Toronto Montreal Quebec Winnipeg

65 Years of Satisfactory Service of Dependable Flowers
S. Tidy & Son
Toronto's Oldest Retail Florist
79 KING STREET WEST
Phone: Elgin 5475
TORONTO

FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada
DOMINION

STYLE • ACCURACY • VALUE
Challenger
• ON THE FIGHTING FRONT
• ON THE HOME FRONT
CHALLENGER WATCHES
are ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT
FROM 32.50 TO 75.00
GOVERNMENT TAX EXTRA
Birks
Principal Cities in Canada
BIRKS-ELLIS-RYRIE, TORONTO
BIRKS-DINGWALL, WINNIPEG

at EATON'S
BUY WISELY!
LOOK FOR
EATON'S Own Brands
Mrs. Housewife says:
I have a whole family to buy for and I need to watch my wartime shopping pretty carefully. I've always found EATON'S Own Brands true to their tradition of giving outstanding quality . . . always a good money's worth. They've become a regular family stand-by with me.
So whether in Montreal, Toronto or Winnipeg shop at EATON'S.
T. EATON Co. LIMITED
CANADA

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits
Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver
MONTREAL, QUE.

The Allies Inn
Dinner
Luncheon
Breakfast
1703 NEW YORK AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Thompson's Dairy
A 100% American Industry—Owned and Operated by the same Washington family for nearly three-quarters of a century
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

Large Stocks
ARROW SHIRTS
Underwear and Ties
FREDERICK'S
Outfitters for men from head to foot
Charge Accounts
Complete Line Boys' Wear at our Northeast Store
1435 H St. N. W. 701 H St. N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Avignone Freres
CATERING
Every Requisite Supplied for
WEDDINGS — LUNCHEONS
TEAS — RECEPTIONS
BUFFET SUPPERS
Luncheons and Dinners Served
Ice Cream—Pastries—Confections
1777 Columbia Rd., N. W.
Columbia 0333

WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE HECHT CO.
invites you to the
United States Treasury Dept.
and The Saturday Evening Post
WAR BOND SHOW
BUY A BOND and receive copies of Norman Rockwell's "The Four Freedoms"
BUY A BOND and receive a Commemorative Cover for your Bonds and Stamps
BUY A BOND and have the opportunity to own original Saturday Evening Post art
BUY A BOND and sign the Freedom Scroll to be presented to President Roosevelt

MAY DOINGS AT
THE NEWER Jelleff's
1214-20 F Street
Gowns, slips, panties and corsets featured in attractive groups at special prices making this the ideal time to choose the fresh lovely things you'll need to see you through the summer.
Nelly Don Dresses lead the Maytime parade of cottons and rayons for misses and women, from 3.95 upwards.
Gardening togs and beach wear collections are in their opening glory and of course all the Dress Shops are summer-ready with newest fashions for Juniors, Misses, Women.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

In Washington It's
"MODEL FARMS DAIRY"
4115 KANSAS AVENUE N. W.
For Highest Quality Dairy Products Telephone Randolph 6800 for home delivery.
Have you tried our Ice Cream?
Model Farms delicious milk is served only where quality is paramount.
Woodward and Lothrop 11th and F Sts. N. W.
Allies Inn 1701 New York Ave.
The Lotus String 612 12th St. N. W.
The Dining Room 100 Maryland Ave. N. E.
Lansburgh's, 7th and E Sts. N. W.
The Evangeline 1330 L St. N. W.

Youth Trends Vex Nazis; Students Seen 'Awakening'

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 3—Germany, in the midst of all its other great problems, today is particularly concerned about its youth—that section of society which, according to so much Nazi propaganda during the past decade, was already being trained to lead the new Reich-dominated Europe.

"The future belongs to youth," was the Nazi maxim which one heard everywhere in prewar days and every effort was made to replace the family by the state as youth's educator. For some time, success seemed assured. At the outbreak of the war, German youth superficially appeared to have a certain vital freshness, to be well trained and physically able to hold its own in the Third Reich society where higher qualities were a distinct disadvantage.

Recent reports from Germany, however, indicate even on the physical side how little of this freshness now remains. Physical rather than spiritual courage was the most highly extolled virtue, and blind obedience to a totalitarian state rather than free independent thought—so that the disappearance of these physical attainments means the collapse of Nazi hopes.

As long as the Hitler youth organization succeeded in keeping strong external discipline and as long as military victories cheerod the German public, even the older generation in the Reich did not see, or purposely ignored what was going on.

Teachers' Task Difficult

Nowadays, however, a majority of youth leaders and of teachers have been called to the front or to war factories and those retired teachers who have been called back into service find it most difficult to deal with these "state-trained" youths who do not hesitate to accuse teachers of an anti-state outlook on every possible occasion.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find that tendencies among the present German youth are causing almost as much worry to the older generation as the war news itself. It is significant that one German teacher is reported to have asked recently: "Why do we conquer such distant foreign lands if in so doing we must leave untilled the fields of our children's souls which lie close at hand? Why do we want to educate other peoples and races while in the meantime our own flesh and blood runs wild through lack of education?"

Youths' Behavior

German boys and girls between 10 and 18 years of age, according to recent observations, show such uncontrolled behavior — heroism and a sense of duty on the one hand combined with insufferable self-assertion and unrestrained rowdyism on the other—that even such organs as Das Schwarze Korps have had to criticise them for "puting on airs."

Just before the labor decrees of Heinrich Sauchels, Controller of German manpower, proclaiming 100 per cent total mobilization for war work were introduced a few monts ago, German youths were reported to be living far too extravagantly. One consequence of this was a new regulation stipulating that all male youths from 16 upward had to join the Luftwaffe auxiliaries. This was done, some German comments have admitted, not only for military but also for educational reasons, since many of these German youths had become "a public nuisance." Many of these Luftwaffe auxiliaries now are in Norway, where they are allowed to carry arms and to give orders to the Norwegian people.

Experiments carried out by the Institute for the Study of Youth with headquarters in Lübeck have reached conclusions which can be interpreted only as meaning that the educational value of the family must not and cannot be neglected. Nevertheless, German leaders still continue to praise the state at expense of the family as the true teacher of youth. Nazi-ism is, in fact, even on the purely material side, using the German youth in so reckless a fashion as to be laying up a heavy mortgage on Germany's future.

At the same time, however, reliable reports show that among one particular section of youth, there has been slow but sure awakening to the new situation. This is particularly illustrated in events which happened recently at the University of Munich. Three students, Hans and Maria Scholl and Adrian Probst, were executed for distributing anti-Nazi leaflets. One of these leaflets accused Hitler of being a murderer and summoned German youth to "establish a new Europe, a spiritual Europe. The German people are looking to their youth in 1943 as they did in 1813."

That is, as in the German war of liberation, people again expect leadership from the students. These leaflets attacked Nazi suppression of free speech and independent thinking and protested against attempts "to revolutionize and stupefy them [university students] during the most fruitful period of their lives."

Special Court Trial

They also called upon all students to refuse to attend lectures by Party satellite professors and to fight for academic freedom. In demonstrations and unrest in Munich University during the spring, men and women students co-operated closely — which is significant in view of the contempt with which the Nazis always have regarded women pursuing higher educational courses.

Herren Scholl and Probst, both being soldiers, were ordered by Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel to be tried by court-martial, but instead a special court tried these three prisoners the day after their arrest and sentenced them to execution. Hans Scholl, when accused of treason, is reported boldly to have declared to the judge, "It will not be long before you stand where I now am standing."

Troubles similar to those at Munich University are said to have occurred at Greifswald University in Pomerania.

It is significant that this should have happened at Munich, home of the Nazi Party, and that it should happen at the present juncture in the war. Obviously such things have intimate connection with German reactions to war developments. As the effects of Stalingrad and later German military defeats are realized clearly by the German people, they themselves will inquire more critically into developments at home.

In all the countries at war, youth conditions are a grave problem, but nowhere so much so as in Germany, where the Nazis used youth, especially students and the lower middle class, to rise to and consolidate their power and have deprived most of them of the ability to think independently upon fundamental problems.

Which Are the Sight-Seers?

Wide World

U. S. Soldiers View Indian City as Natives Stop to See Jeep

Piled into a jeep, a group of American soldiers takes in the sights of an Indian city as the population turns out to witness the novel event.

U.S. Already Member of League To Back Peace, Author Says

CHICAGO, May 3 (AP)—Booth Tarkington asserted today the United States already was a member of a league of nations to enforce peace, and that no political party could hope to succeed if it refused to act in accord with this thought and emotion of the people."

In a statement written for a Republican conference on postwar policies, the Indiana writer said America's acts have shown that it was dedicated with other nations to "the enforcement of peace upon aggressor nations."

"This being in genuine fact our situation, like it or not, can we hope to extricate ourselves from it and withdraw within ourselves, isolated, at the end of the present war?" he asked. "We cannot.

"We tried that once, 20 and more years ago, and we know the result."

Mr. Tarkington did not appear at the conference, which was sponsored by a new group called the Republican Postwar Policy Association, but his prepared statement was read by Dr. John Coulter of Indianapolis.

Deneen A. Watson of Chicago, Chairman of the conference, urged upon the delegates establishment of a council of nations" as one of five fundamentals necessary to the attainment of a lasting peace.

Mr. Watson said that ordinary men and women of the G. O. P. "are determined not to repeat the mistakes of 1919 and 1920" and that "the way to beat Mr. Roosevelt in his fourth-term grab is to take the foreign issue away from him."

He asserted "we must have strong, aggressive, intelligent Republican Party leadership. America must not again be betrayed by its leaders. They must not play politics with our country's welfare and the world's hope for peace.

Mr. Watson listed these five fundamentals as necessary to the attainment of lasting peace, which, he said, many people in the Midwest are determined that victory bring:

1. A decisive military defeat of the Axis nations. . . .
2. An agreement among the United Nations, before the fighting ends, on the general terms of the peace settlement and the shape of the postwar world. . . .
3. Realization that the peace, at least for a long time, must rest securely upon the preponderant power of the United Nations, particularly the four great powers, China, Russia, Britain and America.
4. Preparation now to meet the tremendous problems with which we shall be confronted when hostilities cease—the problems of famine and disease, civil disorder, economic collapse, uprooted peoples, derelict colonies, social insecurity and false indoctrination, and the long-range problem of building the permanent institutions of international order. . . .
5. Establishment of a council of nations—the name is not important—with the United Nations as a nucleus, to prevent, by force if necessary, the rise of new forms of aggression; to remove the causes of war by the peaceful solution of world-wide economic and social problems.

Cost of Vessels Built in U. S. Far More Than Britain's Own

LONDON, May 3 (AP)—Costs of ships built in the United States for the British materially exceeded estimates and appeared high in comparison with British costs, but deliveries were completed ahead of schedule in the year ended March 31, 1942, the Comptroller of the Admiralty reported today.

The report did not supply specific figures on comparative costs of building ships here and in the United States, however.

The Comptroller, Sir Gilbert Upcott, disclosed that the Admiralty spent £39,000,000 [$156,000,000] in the United States during that year, of which £26,000,000 [$104,000,000] was for merchant ships, including the cost of constructing two shipyards which have been sold since to the United States Maritime Commission.

In a report on an investigation into the cost of building 32 warships, including a battleship, aircraft carrier and several cruisers, in Britain, Sir Gilbert reported rates of profits which ranged from between 10 and 20 per cent in five cases to over 80 per cent in one case.

The shipbuilders said that these were exceptional cases and that profit was less than 20 per cent at a later period on 24 vessels.

The result of the investigation, however, was that shipbuilders waived claims totaling £2,250,000 [$9,000,000] for extra charges on 128 ships.

League and Pan-Americanism Linked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 3 — Postwar planners today advanced two related proposals for the development of the future peace machinery.

The Foreign Policy Association advocated the revival of the World Court and saw value in retaining numerous of the other agencies of the League of Nations under new names and with changes in their charters.

The Executive Committee of the Pan American Union recommended that the inter-American system which now binds the 21 republics of the Western Hemisphere into a working solidarity be the guide for the upbuilding of the new postwar world organization for securing the peace.

This proposal from the Pan American Union has a special significance because it parallels ideas already put forward by President Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, and comes at a time when Vice-President Wallase has furhter strengthened the ties of the other American republics with the United States.

While recognizing that the problems confronting the Western Hemisphere were different from those in other parts of the world, the Committee said that nevertheless "certain principles are fundamental and universal" and are "as applicable to international relations generally as to the relations among the American republics."

Adaptable to Changes

The principles of Pan-Americanism, which have stood up under the shocks of war, have the "advantages of flexibility, of adaptability to changing circumstances and conditions," the committee said.

The system, it emphasizes, is "the cumulative effect of a long evolutionary process, extending back over many years and expressed in numerous documents and agreements."

"The principles of co-operation that characterizes the relations among the American republics," the Committee said, "is in contrast to the system of universal dominion that for so long ruled the world, and to the balance-of-power theory that was characteristic of international policy in Europe throughout the nineteenth and the first decades of the twentieth centuries. Both have been rejected by the American Republics; instead they have conceived and developed the system of co-operative action in their mutual relations.

"The inter-American system is founded on the principle of the absolute juridical equality and the complete sovereignty and independence of each of the component states. It specifically repudiates all pretense at the establishment of a superstate, and denies any pretext at recourse to force or the imposition of sanctions to compel a state to adopt a particular policy or follow a particular course of action."

The Committee outlines the basis of inter-American relations as "respect for treaty obligations, nonintervention in the internal or external affairs of another state, condemnation of force and the nonrecognition of territory acquired by force, and the principle of pacific settlement of international disputes."

Support for World Court

The Foreign Policy Association in analyzing the Geneva institutions in wartime in a report prepared by Ernest S. Hediger, points out that the World Court could well be incorporated into a new world order with a minimum of controversy.

"It would be foolish indeed to cast aside agencies which have accumulated so many years of exceptional experience in international co-operation," the report states.

"Of the three main League organizations, possibly the World Court will be one whose incorporation into a new world order will cause least controversy.

The survey pointed out that integration of the political organs of the League into a future council of the United Nations would present certain difficulties.

"To be efficacious in maintaining peace," the report explained, "a society of nations must receive certain of the prerogatives its individual member states have been accustomed to consider an integral part of their national sovereignty. The last 20 years have shown that lasting peace and all-comprehensive national sovereignty are incompatible, and the new society of nations which should result from the present war will have to take this experience into consideration.

"On the other hand, the technical services so efficiently run by the League and the International Labor Office could undoubtedly be taken over with a minimum of internal changes."

Authentic Reproductions of Early American 18th Century and Colonial FURNITURE offered at definite savings because of our neighborhood location and resultant lower overhead

"Buy today what you will be proud of tomorrow"

COLONY HOUSE
4244 CONN. AVE.
Open evenings until 9 P. M.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

KNOX LIGHTWEIGHT "VAGABOND PRINCE"
Lightest of all lightweights, soft, superfine felt styled with a versatile casualness. Ideal for year-round wear. . $8.50
Exclusive with Raleigh
RALEIGH HABERDASHER
1310 F Street Washington, D. C.

Call NA 9800 Now for FUR STORAGE
Expert Remodeling and Repairing at Summer Rates!
Lansburgh's
Lansburgh's is just a few minutes by bus from Union Station

WASHINGTON, D. C.
the Palais Royal
BEAUTIFUL 7-JEWEL *Watch Pin* 19.95
- Tiny as a dime!
- 7-Jewel Swiss movement!
- Convenient second hand!
- Easy to read dials!
- Heavy crystals. Some magnifying!

Every woman would love to have a delicately beautiful, exquisitely designed watch pin. Decorative and useful bit of beauty for your suit lapel and dresses. Whatever your fancy we've the style you want. From heart shapes to bow knots!
THE PALAIS ROYAL . . . JEWELRY STREET FLOOR

ONE OF THE *Very finest Milks* IN AMERICA
CHESTNUT FARMS Sealtest MILK
PLEASE RETURN ALL EMPTY MILK BOTTLES PROMPTLY AND AID THE WAR EFFORT
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Phone Michigan 1011

The Meridian Hill
DINING ROOM
CAFETERIA
FOUNTAIN ROOM
Public Cordially Invited
DELICIOUS FOOD
MODERATE PRICES
2601 16th St., Washington, D. C.
Columbia 1000

Venezia Cafeteria
1352 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
Featuring
HOME STYLE FOODS
WISELY PURCHASED
CAREFULLY PREPARED
WELL SERVED
Open All Day Sunday
FRANK P. FENWICK
WASHINGTON, D. C.

. . . for the bride, may we suggest an antique piece of copper or brass?
MR. FOSTER'S Shop
Thirteenth Between F & G
Republic 3540
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WALK-OVER SHOES
of
World-Known Quality and Fit
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
929 F St, N. W., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Store Your Furs Safely
in our Scientific Vaults on the Premises! Every Coat Fumigated! Minimum Rates.
The Modern Philipsborn
11th STREET BETWEEN F & G

(No wine, liquor or beer served)
WASHINGTON, D. C.'s MOST MODERN RESTAURANT
The *California Kitchen*
Corner Connecticut and "N" Streets
2 Blocks West of Mayflower Hotel
Invites You to Enjoy:
Delicious Tender Steaks — 15 Varieties of Sandwiches — Soup — Salad — etc. Modern Soda Fountain—Moderate Prices.
Corner Connecticut and N St. Open All Night Free Parking

WASHINGTON, D. C.
WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10TH 11TH F AND G STREETS. PHONE DISTRICT 5300
Matrix Shoes
The secret of a real walking shoe lies inside . . . in the way it fits your foot . . . and that is where Matrix shoes differ from all others. For moulded inside each shoe is "Your Footprint in Leather" . . . a faithful curve-for-curve copy of the bottom of your foot, which means perfect fit. Choose from a variety of smart and all-occasion-suiting styles. Each priced at $10.95
WOMEN'S SHOES, SECOND FLOOR

FOOT DEFENDERS
Your feet deserve shoes fitted correctly
We specialize in the proper fitting of feet with shoes that you really enjoy wearing. We know feet.
For men, women and children.
FRANZ RICHEY
204 R. K. O. Albee Building
15th and G Streets, N. W.
Phone REpublic 1536
WASHINGTON, D. C.

G. P. IVERSEN COMPANY
Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables
1211-1213 Maine Ave. S. W.
National 1125 Washington, D. C.

Bargains in Victory!
—The biggest and best bargains of all time! You can buy them at Kann's or any place else in the country! Everybody recognizes their value-crammed worth . . . knows that the more of these Victory Bargains Uncle Sam sells the sooner the day of Victory!
$4.00 FOR EVERY $3.00 YOU INVEST!
These amazing War Bond values are backed by the full faith and credit of the U. S. Government! You LEND your money to Uncle Sam. In return you get $4.00 at maturity for every $3.00 you invest now!
$25 War Bonds $18.75 $100 War Bonds $75.00
$50 War Bonds $37.50 $500 War Bonds $375.00
BE A STAMP COLLECTOR!
The biggest stamp sensation of the year, and at bargain prices! Unlimited supplies of United States War Stamps in five denominations! Patriotic philatelists are hurrying to fill up their stamp books! Start right this minute filling up yours!
10c, 25c, 50c, $1, $5
On Sale Street Floor Bond Booth and Service Desk
Kann's
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Call RANDOLPH 8000 RUGS
Shampooed Stored—Dyed Repaired
Oriental and Domestic Rugs Repaired by Experts
"Complete Cleansing"
ARCADE-SUNSHINE
735 Lamont Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

GALT & BRO., Inc.
Established 1802
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
Diamonds—Watches
Jewelry
Exclusive Local Agents for
Kirk Silver
Jewelry and Watch Repairing
Silver Plating
607 13th Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.
District 1034

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call EXecutive 4578
Hours: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
1013 National Press Building
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nazis Fight Stubbornly in Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

land forces and grounded aircraft concerned in strategic bombing.

Battle of Attrition

The campaign thus is seen to show the first signs consistent with its possible development into a battle of attrition, for the Allied attack has lost most of its momentum and during the past week has been occupied with staving off fierce counterattacks and advancing yard by yard against cunningly situated Axis defenses. Axis resistance has been stubborn to the utmost degree in fighting over ground where attacking is a far costlier proposition than defending.

So far, the fiercest battle has been for the heights overlooking the coastal plain that has been converted by the Germans into one great mine field. And the Germans' technique has been extremely effective. They have a system of defending the hills, not from the side up which the enemy is approaching, but from the reverse slopes where the defenders are protected by the terrain from observed artillery or mortar bombardment and completely shielded from machine-gun and rifle fire.

From subtly camouflaged and heavily protected emplacements on the flanks and at the foot of reverse slopes, they command the skyline and pump withering streams of steel into attackers who must appear at the summit sooner or later. They are in a position with tank and infantry concentrations to prevent being outflanked, they protect one hill by enfilading fire from another where this is possible, and they make highly ingenious use of mine fields covered by artillery and machine-gun mortars.

To the difficulties thus engineered by the Axis have to be added those inherent in climbing the steep scrub-covered or rocky slopes in the face of strong opposition from above—a job that leaves the men concerned in their poorest position to withstand a heavy counterattack if this delivered—as German counterattacks so often are—before Allied troops have had the opportunity to recover from the exertions of their own advance.

All this helps to explain why reaching the summit of a hill often is not the same thing as capturing the hill, why in one case the British reached a hilltop only to withdraw to positions 400 yards lower down the slopes up which they had come, and why progress has been slow or nonexistent since the British forced the bulge in the Axis line between Medjez-el-Bab and Tunis.

While daylight attacks are expensive, night assaults are countered by lavish Axis use of mines, trip wires, and ambushes. Considering all these factors, Allied progress so far is not regarded as disappointing, but those of us who have been with the troops in the region where the main allied attacks were delivered since April 22 feel it is unfair to the men themselves and likely to draw unjustified criticism of their commanders later if public expectations in the United States and Britain are raised too high by overgenerous assessments of their probable rate of progress.

Distorted Picture

War correspondents at the front, indeed, have been moved to voice a strong protest against what they considered the distorted picture resulting from amplifications by military spokesmen of the inevitably laconic statements of official communiqués.

In these, the extent of Allied casualties and losses of material are concealed for obvious security reasons, while those of the enemy are given prominence. For similar reasons, Allied reverses are not stressed, while the enemy's are, and the total impression given of the fighting often is very different from that obtained on or near the scene of action itself.

It is an absolute fact, of course, that the Allied position has been improved greatly since April 22, that it still was improving slowly, taken as a whole, at the time of writing, and that its continued progress is regarded as certain. But a break through has not occurred, and while one is anticipated—development of that would hasten the end of the campaign very greatly—the wiser assumption was that the Germans would have to be forced back yard by yard over stubbornly contested ground.

Fight for Time

The period of time required for this is held to depend on too many imponderables to permit forecast. The Germans have been fighting for time, not territory, here, fighting to engage a maximum Allied effort with a minimum of their own, and they already have done so well by astute generalship and the high fighting quality of their troops that the question often has been asked, "Is this the Allies' second front or Hitler's?"

As the perimeter of their defense line contracts, some of the Axis commander's problems are simplified, others aggravated, though it always has appeared that an exceedingly grim ultimate ordeal awaited them.

While the British Eighth Army since its advance to positions south of Enfidaville on April 15 and the regrouping of April 17, 18, and 19 has been keeping the Axis troops engaged in the south, the British Americans, and French have had their capability for courage tested fully and have come through the sustained trial with honors.

British Laud Americans

The British High Command has been moved to express its highest commendations for the way the Americans have continued to advance eastward through the extremely difficult coastal mountain territory in the north and in particular for the way the Americans have stood up to the fiercest counterattacks and beaten them back.

The Americans, the French Corps d'Afrique—a formation composed of European volunteers—and the celebrated Berber Goumiers from Morocco—among the finest native warriors of the world—have been pressing toward Bizerte, which is screened by strong defensive aids in the form of mountains and lakes. The farther they travel eastward, the tougher the opposition becomes.

That is true all the way down the line to the south, where the French, maintaining their tradition of brave fighting in Tunisia established despite severe lack of modern equipment, form the link between the First Army on their left and the Eighth Army on their right.

Captured Nazis Ask To Be Sent to U. S.

By the Associated Press

An Advanced American Evacuation Hospital, April 30, Delayed

The first thing that most wounded German prisoners brought to this hospital want to know is whether they will be sent to the United States.

"And they all want to go there," said Lieut. Bedford T. Otey of Memphis, Tenn.

"They say they are worn out with fighting and are glad to be captured. One soldier told me he had been in a German concentration camp and finally was put in the Army after being told no food would be given to his wife and children unless he fought."

Destruction Falls Upon U-Boat

Associated Press

French Corvette Strikes Blow for Allies

During an Atlantic convoy battle on March 10, the Free French corvette F. F. S. Aconit, from which this picture was made, sank two German submarines by gunfire and ramming. Here the Aconit depth-charges its second victim, which it also rammed. The Aconit steamed to a British port with prisoners from the submarines and survivors from H. M. S. Harvester and an American merchantman.

Giraud Predicts War Will End Victoriously for Allies in '44

ALGIERS, Algeria, May 3 (AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud predicted May 2 that all Tunisia would be liberated this month and that the war would be ended victoriously next year.

The French military and civilian commander in chief remarked, in presenting diplomas to workers whose war efforts have been exceptional:

"This month of May will see the complete defeat of the Boche in Tunisia. The 30-years war which began in 1914 will be ended victoriously in 1944."

What Is Battle For?

The general was asked: "What is this battle for?"

"If I were an American, I would say for the freedom of the world," he responded, "as a modest Frenchman, I say simply that it is for the liberation of France and for the release of those Frenchmen enslaved in Germany."

Outlining his ideas for postwar France, he said he favored a system neither communist nor fascist, but "a regime of participation" in which everyone would put the maximum effort into his work.

The general said he favored the establishment of minimum wages which would be sufficient to live on and extra rewards for those who did good work.

There will be no place in the new regime for "drones and professional agitators," he said.

In the afternoon an estimated 10,000 persons filed past the Algiers monument to the war dead in an orderly demonstration organized by the de Gaullist North African Committee.

Police Do Not Interfere

Although parades and demonstrations had been forbidden by the authorities, those who climbed the long flight of steps to the monument where they placed flowers arrived on the scene individually, many bringing their wives and children. Police made no attempt to interfere.

Among the wreaths placed at the monument was one from the de Gaulle Committee bearing the Cross of Lorraine. French communists placed one, and another left by Spanish refugees recently released from Algerian internment camps carried the Republican Spanish colors.

Most of the visitors to the monument wore the Cross of Lorraine. Toward the end of the demonstration one group sang the Marseillaise and other patriotic songs and there was a chant of "We want de Gaulle."

The de Gaullist Committee said the purpose of the demonstration was for the workers to honor the war dead and also show their support of republican ideas as enunciated by Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Notices of the gathering did not appear in the newspapers but the committee distributed pamphlets urging workers to attend.

Japanese Try Undersea Drive Against Allied Supply Lines

Continued from Page 1

the eastern Australian coast and enable older and small submarines to be used.

Assisted by Germans

It must also be remembered that the Japanese have had 17 months in which to gain experience and to build up their submarine fleets. At the same time, it is fairly certain that they have had German U-boat experts giving them technical assistance.

Launching this new campaign will place an additional burden on Allied sea power in the Southwest Pacific area. There have been aerial antisubmarine patrols ceaselessly maintained in Australian coastal waters, but the effectiveness of aircraft as an antisubmarine weapon is limited.

The main task of repelling this new Japanese attack must fall upon the Navy with destroyers and corvettes, numbers of which have been turned out from Australian shipyards during the past two years.

Peak Reached Last June

Successes in the antisubmarine campaign reached the peak last June, when seven submarines were destroyed, including four midgets, in Sydney Harbor. Three others were sunk by aircraft off the Australian coast.

Since then two other Japanese submarines have been sunk, one in Lae Harbor and the other in St. George's Channel near Rabaul.

In addition to these nine definitely known as destroyed, three more have been claimed as probable and two others believed damaged.

It is significant that this new Japanese menace has arisen shortly after public discussion of Australia's war needs and announcement from Washington that more supplies were being shipped to this country.

War Aids Plan Joint Attack On Gas Lag

Continued from Page 1

air force sooner than we expected. To take advantage of this, and we must in a war which depends so much on air supremacy, will require larger amounts of 100 octane gasoline sooner than we expected."

Mr. Patterson admitted, as Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes testified, that the Army had not made large enough estimates of its gasoline needs long enough in advance, but he belittled Mr. Ickes' assertion that production in the last two months has outstripped consumption.

Transport Handicaps

Declaring that Mr. Ickes had failed to take into account leeway for sinkings and the time required to transport gasoline from the refinery to its place of use, Mr. Patterson told the committee:

"It is an indisputable fact that current production is by no means sufficient to meet current requirements."

Mr. Patterson repeated in his testimony today his statement made after a recent inspection tour of Texas air fields to the effect that training planes had been grounded in March and April because of the high octane shortage and added that operational reserves overseas "should be larger today than they are."

In a much more conciliatory mood than when he made his original charges to the newspapers, Mr. Patterson told the senators:

"Jeff and I have the same aim—to win the war. We both want these two programs to go forward in the fastest fashion. If you say that we should have said that long ago, I will agree with you."

Main Bottlenecks

The items on which the rubber and aviation gasoline programs chiefly compete are heat exchangers, valve compressors, and boilers. It will be these plants that Mr. Patterson and Mr. Jeffers will soon visit in each other's company.

It has been brought out in earlier hearings that at the present time, Mr. Jeffers has a right to preempt these parts though Navy officials testified that he had been fair in giving them up when they showed that vital programs were being delayed.

Mr. Patterson testified that the Army is getting the rubber that it needs, adding, "there is every indication that the rubber situation is in much better condition than 100 octane gasoline," he told the Committee.

In reply to a question he denied that the favoritism to the rubber program had resulted from President Roosevelt's insistence that the Baruch program be followed at the expense of other vital production programs. He recalled that the President had also issued a strong directive in favor of aircraft production and added that he understood that included aviation gasoline.

Reports on Shortage

Mr. Patterson's figures, taken from an official report of the Petroleum Administrator for War, showed a shortage for April of 30,000 barrels a day and of 44,000 barrels for May.

Speaking of the achievements and resourcefulness of the oil industry in developing aviation gasoline, Mr. Patterson revealed to the Committee that 130 octane gasoline is now being made and said the Army is now aiming at 140 octane.

Britons Say Lewis Plays Into Axis Hand

LONDON, May 3 (AP)—The London Sunday Times, commenting editorially on the United States coal strike, said today that "Lewis and his associates are playing right into the hands of Germany and Japan."

The Times linked the "unpardonable coal strike" with the Polish-Russian dispute as the two unfavorable developments in an otherwise improving war outlook for the United Nations.

All London newspapers put the news of the strike on Page 1, but the Sunday Times was the only one to treat it editorially.

Wage Compromise Looms As Coal Miners Return

Continued from Page 1

bers said that the three-man panel assigned to consider the coal case will resume its work as soon as normal production has been resumed.

One member of the Board said "you can say as forcefully as you like that the Board is not going to relinquish any rights. This will be handled according to the usual procedure."

Mr. Ickes called on Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown to report to him instances of coal mine commissaries selling food or articles to miners above ceiling prices.

In his first formal order, Mr. Ickes directed all coal operators, who are now running their mines as agents of the Government, to comply with all Federal price regulations.

Miners have contended that prices in coal towns were above ceiling levels.

A Government spokesman said that although the freeze of coal in transit has been canceled, Mr. Ickes' appeals for conservation in the use of coal "still go" and that Mr. Ickes had not withdrawn requests that:

1. Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman take steps to curtail railroad passenger travel by eliminating nonessential movement.

2. War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson consider curtailment of nonessential lighting using electricity generated with coal.

Congratulatory Messages

Mr. Ickes met with his coal advisers this morning a spokesman said that he knew of no plans on Mr. Ickes' part to conduct the new wage negotiations.

"I am completely unaware of any agreement on the part of the Administrator to enter into any negotiations," he said. "That is out of our field completely."

Mr. Early at the White House has also stressed that if any compromise Lewis-Ickes agreement had been made yesterday he knew nothing of it. He stated the White House received "baskets" of congratulatory wires following last night's address.

Nevertheless, the impression persisted that a compromise agreement would be reached either through a guaranteed work week, time-and-a-half overtime for a sixth day of work, or portal-to-portal pay, compensating miners for travel time to and from the pit face. Operators are now receiving higher coal prices to make up for overtime payments on the sixth day of work where it has been instituted, but many of them are not operating on the sixth day, it has been charged.

Order of Events

Chronologically the spectacular week-end developments were as follows:

At 10 a. m. Saturday Mr. Roosevelt's deadline expired and the Government took over the mines.

At 10 a. m. Sunday Mr. Lewis and a party of leaders presented themselves for a three-hour unheralded conference with Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator, and John R. Steelman, head of the United States Conciliation Service. It was asserted no promises were made to Mr. Lewis. The United Mine Workers President did not see Mr. Roosevelt.

At 8:15 p. m. Sunday Mr. Lewis returned to New York and conferred with his miners' Policy Committee.

Mr. Roosevelt's radio appeal to the miners was issued at the White House, sheet by sheet, starting around 8:30 p. m. and an hour later was in the composing room of most of the newspapers of the country. Mr. Roosevelt put the responsibility for "the crisis we now face," calmly but squarely, on the officers of the miners' union.

Shortly before Mr. Roosevelt began to speak, Mr. Lewis issued his statement that a "truce" had been declared. Mr. Roosevelt had asked the miners to return today; Mr. Lewis ordered them to return tomorrow. Mr. Lewis did not at any place acknowledge responsibility for instituting the strike, but declared:

"It is our desire to co-operate with the Government and to relieve the country from the confusion and stress of the existing situation."

Mr. Roosevelt, in his radio address, insisted that the miners must submit the issues in dispute to the National War Labor Board. Mr. Lewis, by inference, in his public statement announcing the truce, indicated that negotiations would be between himself and Mr. Ickes, and made no mention of the Board.

In order to conserve coal, Mr. Ickes under authority conveyed by the President, seized 1,022,000 tons in transit.

The verbal statement with which Mr. Lewis announced the truce was regarded as complacent, condescending, and, in view of the war emergency, arrogant. It was couched in terms of one bargaining with an equal in spite of the fact, stressed in Mr. Roosevelt's firm radio address, that the strike was causing consternation among American troops in the far battlefields of the world and lowering American prestige both among its allies and before its enemies.

Whether Mr. Lewis, a bold, audacious, and generally successful bargainer for higher pay, ultimately will be successful in his great gamble will depend on whether he wins on the following three points, each one of which he has stressed as his ultimate objective, any one of which immediately would upset the whole wartime labor and price relationship:

Three Points

1. He will not deal with the National War Labor Board, set up to handle just such wage disputes as the present.

2. He insists on $2-a-day wage increase, or overtime equivalent, although this would break through inflationary wage controls.

3. He would not be bound by the "Little Steel" formula, which has been made the central support of the whole wage-control structure.

Success of Mr. Lewis in any or all of these three demands would put him in a preferred status which would be intolerable for other labor leaders, who would have no alterntaive but to make similar demands. Thus the uneasy truce is charged with dynamite.

Though Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, following the Lewis-Ickes-Steelman talks yesterday, declared that no pledges had been given, it was strongly hinted here that a formula for a "concealed" wage increase for the United Mine Workers had been found.

Wills & Segar LTD.
FLOWERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BOUQUETS, ETC.
77 and 21 Old Brompton Road South Kensington, S. W. 7
Cables: Flosculo
Phone: LONDON Kensington 2454

ECONOMY SERVICE
to meet the
NEW CONDITIONS
let the
S. L.
DRY CLEANING and DYEING SERVICE
Brighten and Renew YOUR WARDROBE
10 Old Town, Clapham, S. W. 4
Phone: Macaulay 3333
Branches throughout London

COOPERS
FOR PURE FOODS
68/76 Brompton Road Knightsbridge
90/96 Edgware Road Marble Arch
178, High Road Streatham
7 King Street Twickenham

James R. Ogden & Sons Ltd.
of London and Harrogate
for
FINE JEWELS and ANTIQUE SILVER
38-40 James St., Harrogate
41-42 Duke St., Piccadilly
S. W. 1

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. Bumpus Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books and fine editions, fine binding, foreign books, children's books.
Catalogues, lists and Bibliographical information free on application
BUMPUS

TYPISTS BOOK HOLDER
in Brown Bakelite

Price 5/6 Postage in U. K. 9d. extra
PARTRIDGE & COOPER, LTD.
Printers, Stationers, Engravers
191-192 Fleet Street
LONDON, ENGLAND

The Art Store
53, Sloane Sq., London, S. W. 1
SLOane 3621
Bibles
Books
Pictures
Cards
Stationery
Handicrafts
Artists' Materials

Shopping ... at Derrys

As a venue for shopping, Derrys is unique: there is no shop quite like it.

In an atmosphere of exceptional colour, the art of buying is made easy and selection a real pleasure.

The way to Derrys is simple and direct—so to speak, it has its own railway station. From each of the great London termini, customers may proceed under cover all the way to Kensington High Street station, which is actually inside the shop.

The famous Rainbow Restaurant is one of the sights of London and a favourite rendezvous.

Derry & Toms Kensington W

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
WHITEHALL 9691
Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m. and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisements in this paper
The Christian Science Monitor
Berwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, England

A good range of patterns

There are plenty of styles for the fighting front; there are also plenty of patterns for the civilian front—but you must drop into a branch of The Fifty Shilling Tailors to see how many. As experienced tailors who know what our public want, we make it our business to see that our customers get the best that's going. There are grades of Utility cloth, but we are only interested in the best.

We use no other in our suits; and you can purchase those suits for 95/- instead of £5 3s. 5d. which is the highest price allowed by the Government. In cut and style, they are as good as ever, and all made to measure. A smart suit, made from the best cloth available, a saving of more than half a Certificate on each suit, and prompt delivery: that is our conception of tailoring service in war time.

We Take Care of the Customer
The FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS
(Propr.: Prices Tailors Ltd.)
OVER 350 BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES & TOWNS

Come or Write to the BOOKSHOP off BOND STREET
To be abreast with Today's Books. See them in profusion here.
★ For Presents: Bibles and Books in Beautiful Bindings.
★ Books for Children.
★ Prompt Attention to Post Orders.
BOOKS TRUSLOVE & HANSON BOOKS
Booksellers & Stationers
14a, Clifford Street, (New Bond Street), London, W. 1
Only a few minutes from Piccadilly.

London's Leading House for
Fashions Carpets Linens Furnishings
Restaurant and Ladies Hairdressing
Harvey Nichols of Knightsbridge
Harvey Nichols & Co., Ltd., Knightsbridge, S. W. 1. SLOane 3440

Text of President's Talk To Nation on Coal Crisis

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's radio address on coal follows:

I am speaking tonight to the American people and in particular to those of our citizens who are coal miners.

Tonight this country faces a serious crisis. We are engaged in a war on the successful outcome of which depends the whole future of our country.

This war has reached a new critical phase. After the years that we have spent in preparation, we have moved into active and continuing battle with our enemies. We are pouring into the world-wide conflict everything that we have—our young men and the vast resources of our nation.

Inspection Tour

I have just returned from a two-weeks tour of inspection on which I saw our men being trained and our war materials made. My trip took me through 20 states. I saw thousands of workers on the production line, making airplanes, guns, and ammunition.

Everywhere I found great eagerness to get on with the war. Men and women are working long hours at difficult jobs and living under difficult conditions without complaint.

Along thousands of miles of track I saw countless acres of newly plowed fields. The farmers of the country are planting the crops that are needed to feed our armed forces, our civilian population and our allies. Those crops will be harvested.

On my trip, I saw hundreds of thousands of sildiers. Young men who were green recruits last autumn have matured into self-assured and hardened fighting men. They are in splendid physical condition. They are mastering the superior weapons that are pouring out of our factories.

The American people have accomplished a miracle.

Effect None Too Great

However, all of our massed efforts is none too great to meet the demands of this war. We shall need everything that we have and everything that our allies have—to defeat the Nazis and the Fascists in the coming battles on the Continent of Europe, and the Japanese on the Continent of Asia and in the islands of the Pacific.

This tremendous forward movement of the United States and the United Nations cannot be stopped by our enemies.

Equally, it must not be hampered by any one individual or by the leaders of any one group here back home.

I want to make it clear that every American coal miner who has stopped mining coal—no matter how sincere his motives, no matter how legitimate he may believe his grievances to be—every idle miner directly or individually is obstructing our war effort. We have not yet won this war. We will win this war only as we produce and deliver our total American effort on the high seas and on the battle fronts. That requires unrelenting, uninterrupted effort here on the home front.

Dangerous Gamble

The stopping of the coal supply, even for a short time, would involve a gamble with the lives of American soldiers and sailors and the future security of our whole people. It would involve an unwarranted, unnecessary and terribly dangerous gamble with our chances for victory.

Therefore, I say to all miners—and to all Americans everywhere, at home and abroad—the production of coal will not be stopped.

Tonight I am speaking to the essential patriotism of the miners, and to patriotism of their wives and children. And I am going to state the true facts of this case as simply and as plainly as I know how.

After the attack at Pearl Harbor. the three great labor organizations—the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Railroad Brotherhoods—gave the positive assurance that there would be no strikes as long as the war lasted. The President of the United Mine Workers of America was a party to that assurance.

Pledge Applauded

That pledge was applauded throughout the country. It was a forceable means of telling the world that we Americans—135,000,000 of us—are united in our determination to fight this total war with our total will and our total power.

At the request of employers and of organized labor—including the United Mine Workers—the War Labor Board was set up for settling disputes which could not be adjusted through collective bargaining. The War Labor Board is a tribunal on which workers, employers and the general public are equally represented.

In the present coal crisis, conciliation and mediation were tried unsuccessfully.

In accordance with the law, the case was then certified to the War Labor Board, the agency created for this express purpose with the approval of organized labor. The members of the Board followed the usual practice which has proved successful in other disputes. Acting promptly, they undertook to get all the facts of the case from both the miners and the operators.

U. M. W. Officials Refused

The national officers of the United Mine Workers, however, declined to have anything to do with the fact-finding of the War Labor Board. The only excuse that they offer is that the War Labor Board is prejudiced.

The War Labor Board has been and is ready to give the case a fair, impartial hearing. I have given my assurance that if any adjustment of wages is made by the Board it will be made retroactive to April 1. But the national officers of the United Mine Workers refused to participate in the hearing when asked to do so last Monday.

On Monday of this past week, while the Board was proceeding with the case, stoppages began to occur in some mines. On Thursday morning I telegraphed to the officers of the United Mine Workers asking that the miners continue mining coal on Saturday morning. However, a general strike throughout the industry became effective Friday night.

The responsibility for the crisis that we now face rests squarely on these national officers of the United Mine Workers and not on the Government of the United States.

But the consequences of this arbitrary action threaten all of us.

Government Takes Over

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Government took over the mines.

I called upon the miners to return to work for their Government. The Government needs their services just as surely as it needs the services of our soldiers, sailors and marines—and the services of the millions who are turning out the munitions of war.

You miners have sons in the Army and Navy and Marine Corps. You have sons who at this very minute—this split second—may be fighting in New Guinea or in the Aleutian Islands or Guadalcanal or Tunisia or protecting troop ships and supplies against submarines on the high seas.

We have already received telegrams from some of our fighting men overseas, and I only wish they could tell you what they think of the stoppage of work in the coal mines.

Some of your sons have come back here from the fighting fronts, wounded. A number of them are now here in Washington. Several have been decorated by their Government.

Ex-Miner Heroes

I could tell you of one from Pennsylvania. He was a coal miner before his induction. His father is a coal miner. He was seriously wounded by Nazi machine-gun bullets while he was on a bombing mission over Europe in a Flying Fortress. Another boy from Kentucky, the son of a coal miner, was wounded when our troops first landed in North Africa six months ago.

There is still another, from Illinois. He was a coal miner—his father and two brothers are coal miners. He was seriously wounded in Tunisia while attempting to rescue two comrades whose jeep had been blown up by a Nazi mine.

These men do not consider themselves heroes. They would probably be embarrassed if I mentioned their names over the air. They were wounded in the line of duty. They know how essential it is to the tens of thousands and ultimately millions of other young Americans to get the best of arms and equipment into the hands of our fighting forces—and get them there quickly.

The fathers and mothers of our fighting men, their brothers and sisters and friends—and that includes all of us—are also in the line of duty—the production line. Any failure in production may well result in costly defeat on the field of battle.

There can be no one among us—no one faction—powerful enough to interrupt the forward march of our people to victory.

You miners have ample reason to know that there are certain basic rights for which this country stands, and that those rights are worth fighting for and dying for. That is why you have sent your sons and brothers from every mining town in the nation to join in the great struggle overseas.

That is why you have contributed so generously, so willingly to the purchase of War Bonds, and to the many funds for the relief of war victims in foreign lands. That is why, since this war started in 1939, you have increased the annual production of coal by almost 200,000,000 tons a year.

The toughness of your sons in our armed forces is not surprising. They come of fine, rugged stock. Men who work in mines are not unaccustomed to hardship. It has been the objective of this Government to reduce that hardship to obtain for miners and for all who do the nation's work a better standard of living.

I know only too well that the cost of living is troubling the miners' families and the families of millions of other workers throughout the country as well.

A year ago, it became evident to all of us that something had to be done about living costs. Your Government determined not to let the cost of living continue to go up as it did in the first World War.

Price and Wage Stability

Your Government has been determined to maintain stability of both prices and wages—so that a dollar would buy so far as possible the same amount of the necessities of life. And by necessities I mean just that—not the luxuries and fancy goods that we have learned to do without, in wartime.

So far, we have not been able to keep the prices of some necessities as low as we should have liked to. That is true not only in coal towns, but in any other places.

Whenever we find that prices of essentials have risen too high, they will be brought down. Whenever we find that price ceilings are being violated, the violators will be punished.

Rents have been fixed in most parts of the country. In many cities they have been cut below where they were before we entered the war. Clothing prices have generally remained stable.

These two items make up more than a third of the total budget of the workers' family.

To Roll Back Costs

As for food, which today accounts for about a third of the family expenditure on the average, I want to repeat again: Your Government will continue to take all necessary measures to eliminate unjustified and avoidable price increases. We are now taking measures to "roll back" the prices of meats.

The war is going to go on. Coal will be mined no matter what any individual thinks about it. The operation of our factories, our power plants, our railroads will not be stopped. Our munitions must move to our troops.

Under these circumstances, it is inconceivable that any patriotic miner can choose any course other than going back to work and mining coal.

The nation cannot afford violence of any kind at the coal mines or in coal towns. I have placed authority for the resumption of coal mining in the hands of a civilian, the Secretary of the Interior. If it becomes necessary to protect any miner who seeks patriotically to go back and work, then that miner must have and his family must have—and will have—complete and adequate protection. If it becomes necessary to have troops at the mine mouths or in coal towns for the protection of working miners and their families, those troops will be doing police duty for the sake of the nation as a whole, and particularly for the sake of the fighting men in the Army, the Navy and the Marines—your sons and mine—who are fighting our common enemies all over the world.

I understand the devotion of the coal miners to their union. I know of the sacrifices they have made to build it up. I believe now, as I have all my life, in the right of workers to join unions and to protect their unions. I want to make it absolutely clear that this Government is not going to do anything now to weaken those rights in the coal fields.

Every improvement in the conditions of the coal miners of this country has had my hearty support. I do not mean to desert them now. But I also do not mean to desert by obligations and responsibilities as President and Commander in Chief.

Wage Agreement Retroactive

The first necessity is the resumption of coal mining. The terms of the old contract will be followed by the Secretary of the Interior. If an adjustment in wages results from a decision of the War Labor Board or from any new agreement between the operators and miners, which is approved by the War Labor Board, that adjustment will be made retroactive to April 1.

In the message that I delivered to the Congress four months ago, I expressed my conviction that the spirit of this nation is good.

Since then I have seen our troops in the Caribbean area, in bases on the coasts of our ally, Brazil, and in North Africa. Recently I have again seen great numbers of our fellow countrymen—soldiers and civilians—from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mexican border and to the Rocky Mountains.

Tonight, in the face of a crisis of serious proportions in the coal industry, I say again that the spirit of this nation is good. I know that the American people will not tolerate any threat offered to their Government by anyone. I believe the coal miners will not continue the strike against the Government. I believe that the coal miners themselves as Americans will not fail to heed the clear call to duty. Like all other good Americans, they will march shoulder to shoulder with the armed forces to victory.

Tomorrow the Stars and Stripes will fly over the coal mines. I hope every miner will be at work under that flag.

What London Press Said

SUNDAY EXPRESS
500,000 MINERS CEASE WORK IN MOST PARALYSING U.S. WAR-TIME STRIKE
The People
Are
ROOSEVELT TAKES OVER THE PITS: TROOPS SENT
And Roosevelt Calls Out The Troops

Associated Press Radiophoto

Britons Followed U. S. Mine Shutdown Closely

Headlines of three London newspapers of May 2, telling of the work stoppage in United States coal mines and the action of the Government in taking the mines over, are reproduced in this photograph which was received by radio in New York from the British Capital.

No C. I. O. Stoppages Repledged by Murray

By the Associated Press

Oakland, Calif., May 3

Phillip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has reiterated his pledge that there will be no wartime work stoppages called by C. I. O. unions.

Addressing representatives of the United Steel Workers of America from 11 western states yesterday, Mr. Murray said: "My friends, I'm going to tell you—and I tell you with all my heart and soul—I'm not going to break my no-strike pact with the President of the United States of America.

"I should not like to have it said about American labor that you or I leaned over the dying body of an American soldier and said, 'son, you wouldn't have been dying today had I done my job back home.'"

Plea Moves Miners

LIBERTY, Pa., May 3 (AP) — Miners in this Pennsylvania soft-coal community a few miles outside of Pittsburgh were cheered by John L. Lewis' announcement that they were to return to work this week, and at the same time visibly moved by President Roosevelt's radio appeal.

Tears welled into the eyes of several women in one miner's home, while they were listening to Mr. Roosevelt. Husky coal diggers sobbed.

"There'll be no work today, but we'll all go back Tuesday, as Lewis asked," seemed to be the consensus here.

Forbes of U. S. Mines Bureau To Manage Anthracite Field

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, said today that Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes had appointed John Forbes as anthracite manager of the Solid Fuels Administration for War.

He said Mr. Forbes, now Chief of the Mineral Production of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, would be assisted by a four-man advisory committee, composed of two miners' representatives and two coal operators. Mr. Forbes and the Committee, Mr. Kennedy said, would operate the nation's anthracite fields.

John L. Lewis, U. M. W. President, made public at the same time the text of a telegram sent by the National Policy Committee and the Anthracite Tri-District Scale Committee to the U. M. W. locals stating that they had "unanimously approved the request of Secretary Ickes . . . that work be resumed for the period of 15 days" from May 4.

Mart F. Brennan, President of District 7 of the U. M. W., and Mr. Kennedy are the miners' representatives, Mr. Kennedy announced.

Also named to the advisory committee, a spokesman for the anthracite operators said, were: James H. Pierce of Scranton, Pa., President of the East Bear Ridge Colliery Company; and C. F. Huber of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Chairman of the Board of the Glen Alden Coal Company.

Mr. Kennedy made the announcement after a brief caucus of the Anthracite Scale Committee at the Hotel Roosevelt, attended by Mr. Lewis.

Appearing refreshed and in a genial mood, Mr. Lewis was asked his reaction to President Roosevelt's speech last night in which he said "coal will be mined no matter what any individual thinks about it."

"No comment at present," Mr. Lewis said.

After the meeting Mr. Lewis said that a telegram had been dispatched by the Scale Committee to the locals in the anthracite region instructing the miners to be back on the job tomorrow morning.

The text of the telegram said:

"The National Policy Committee and the Anthracite Tri-District Scale Committee, Districts 1, 7 and 9, have unanimously approved the request of Secretary Ickes, Solid Fuel Co-ordinator for War, now in charge of the anthracite and bituminous coal industry, that work be resumed for the period of 15 days from tomorrow, Tuesday, May 4.

"During this period the old wage scale and conditions will be in effect with the guarantee that when a new contract is made its provisions will be retroactive to May 1, inclusive.

"The Tr-District Scale Committee and your officers request your full support of this policy in placing the mines in operation Tuesday morning for the period above named."

The telegram was sent on the authority of the Tri-District Scale Committee and the National Policy Committee of the U. M. W., Mr. Kennedy declared.

Meanwhile Mr. Lewis replied to all questions by reporters with "no comment," or "I have nothing to say on that."

Flowers for Mother's Day
Taylor Flowers
1466 Broad Street
Providence, R. I.
Telephone Hopkins (5060 6061)
Residence Williams 3834

W. C. VIALL
Pure Rich Milk in Thrifty Cream-Top Bottles
Phones: EA 1255-1256
912 Broadway, E. Providence, R. I.

Mother's Day
Sunday, May 9
Remember to Send
Flowers
Scott THE FLORIST
827 Broad Street, Near Congress Avenue
Providence, R.I.

"Quality means economy"
SPRING DRESS GOODS
• COATINGS
• SUITINGS
British, Forstmann and Botany Makes
GARR'S for Buttons, Belts, Dress Trimmings and Sewing Supplies.
GARR'S SILK STORE
51 EDDY STREET
OPPOSITE CITY HALL
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Miss Bertha M. Pinney
Shampooing Manicuring
Marcel and Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting and Styling by MISS HAGAN
Special Department for MEN
Phone MAnning 8581
424 Howard Bldg. 171 Westminster St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

LUGGAGE
LOUIS & CO.
1 Arcade—Weybosset Street
Providence, R. I.
EXPERT SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
UMBRELLAS REPAIRED—RECOVERED
LEATHER GOODS REPAIRED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Be Safe...Be Sure...
When Purchasing Diamonds, Jewelry or Silverware
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
Foster-Jewelers
The J. A. Foster Co.—Dorrance and Middle Streets

Ellison & Hawes, Inc.
COAL, COKE, FUEL OIL
Fairbanks-Morse Automatic Coal Burners
Insulating
GENERAL OFFICES
530 E. Main St. Richmond, Va.
TELEPHONE 2-4766

RICHMOND depends on US for the Best
COAL • COKE • FUEL OIL
Distributors for
Chrysler's Airtemp Oil Burners
Combustioneer Stokers
HUNGERFORD COAL CO., Inc.
Dial 2-4703
We Please Particular people.
RICHMOND, VA.

Give Mother a Natural Mink Scarf

14.95 to $25 per skin
Cherry and Webb's
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Rhode Island's Largest Department Store
OUTLET Company
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Thriftier You! more careful of your precious
FURS
For real protection and minimum cost, the Outlet Fur Storage is the way to safeguard your precious furs against moths, summer heat, fire and theft. It's practical, economical . . . at the Outlet.
Telephone GAspee 7000
Our Bonded Messenger will call for your furs!
FUR STORE, 2ND FLOOR

Mail Orders Filled

Our exclusive
BARBARA LEE RAYONS
Incredibly sheer, wonderfully durable! Foot reinforced for extra wear. Victorious, Glorious, Valorous shades. 8½-10½. $1 pair
THALHIMERS
The Fashion Store of the South
RICHMOND, VA.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
4-2794
9 to 11 a. m., except Friday and Saturday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
RICHMOND, VA.

June 17
If you are considering renewing your automobile or home insurance in the Hartford, do it the easy way. Check the expiration dates on your policies—jot them down on a postal card with the note, "Following your suggestion in The Christian Science Monitor, my insurance expires on the above date." You mail the card to us — the Hartford Agent will do the rest. If any of your policies expire before June 17 better notify us right now.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

A NATIONAL FAVORITE
Revelation is recommended by dentists generally. 36th year of increasing popularity; now used by millions. It's safe, quick, pleasant.
New metal-saving package. No change in basic formula.
REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Sheppard
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence
Carlisle
Gabardines
9.95 PAIR
A smart footing for your spring wardrobe. Sketched "Scyllis," open-toe gabardine pump with little jet vamp ornaments. Black or blue.
Women's Shoe Store, Street Floor

Sheppard
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence

TOP IT OFF WITH A FUR SCARF
Climax the beauty of your suit or coat with a glamorous fur scarf. Our Fur Shop has a splendid variety:

2-Skin Sable-Dyed Opossum Scarf	14.95	5-Skin Sable-Dyed Kolinsky Scarf	82.50
5-Skin Sable-Dyed Squirrel Scarf	24.95	2-Skin Full Silver Fox Scarf	138.00
Silver Foxtail Scarf	39.95	2-Skin Sable-Blended Stone Marten	119.00
3-Skin Natural Mink Scarf	60.00	3-Skin Sable-Blended Stone Marten	179.00
4-Skin Natural Mink Scarf	70.00	3-Skin Natural Stone Marten	250.00
5-Skin Natural Mink Scarf	87.50	3-Skin Blended Alaska Sable Scarf	345.00
6-Skin Baum Marten Dyed Kolinsky Scarf	89.50	4-Skin Blended Baum Marten Scarf	345.00

plus tax
Gradual Payments Easily Arranged
Fur Shop, Second Floor

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
GAspee 7610
10 to 1 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
Providence, Rhode Island

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

The Home Forum

Christian Science is the Comforter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH HEARTFELT DESIRE to bring consolation to the sorrowing, a young man visited a family which had suffered a recent bereavement. He was standing on the shore with a member of this family, and they both watched a liner leave the wharf and sail out to sea. As the vessel disappeared in the distance, he said to the other: "The physical senses are misleading when they tell us that ship and all on board have sunk down into the sea. A truer sense informs us that the liner and its complement of passengers are still journeying on in safety. Likewise, Christian Science gives us positive assurance that when loved ones pass from our sight they do not sink into oblivion. Instead, beyond the limitations of mortal vision, they continue their mental journey in the vast forever of Life. For the one sublime certainty of existence is the continuity of divine Life, and our loved ones who have lived unselfishly, wisely, and rightly assuredly continue to progress in the demonstration of endless Life, with adequate and satisfying means for its expression." The mourner accepted this comforting thought, and so omnipotent was the truth it expressed that he was healed of grief, for which healing thanks to God were given.

* * *

Today, millions are seeking comforting reassurance of immortality concerning dear ones who have fallen in the service of their country. To these mourners Christian Science is indeed the Comforter; for this Science reveals the truth which comes from God, even the absolute fact that the real man never was material, but is wholly spiritual. The Bible declares God created man "in his own image." Then, instead of thinking of our loved one as a mortal consigned to dust, or overcome by death, let us discern the real man, God's true reflection, in Christian Science. We shall then know that his spiritual selfhood, his deathless courage, his imperishable qualities, constitute his true being, and make him immortal. It heals grief to know that while a loved one may seem to disappear from our midst, he is still with God, and God is with him. For the real man cannot be separated from the Father or from the consciousness of eternal Life. This comforting truth is not a mere theory, but a demonstrable fact in Christian Science.

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, demonstrated this truth in his resurrection from the grave. As Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 42): **"The resurrection of the great demonstrator of God's power was the proof of his final triumph over body and matter, and gave full evidence of divine Science, —evidence so important to mortals. The belief that man has existence or mind separate from God is a dying error. This error Jesus met with divine Science and proved its nothingness. Because of the wondrous glory which God bestowed on His anointed, temptation, sin, sickness, and death had no terror for Jesus. Let men think they had killed the body! Afterwards he would show it to them unchanged. This demonstrates that in Christian Science the true man is governed by God—by good, not evil—and is therefore not a mortal but an immortal."**

The triumphant affirmation (Psalms 23:4), **"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me,"** has brought consolation to many. But when through the study of Christian Science we realize that evil is unreal, that no death valley, no disease or destruction, ever awaits or befalls God's man, who is deathless, then a newer and higher sense of comfort derived from spiritual truth is found in this psalm.

* * *

In Christian Science we are comforted of God. Through the study of this Science we learn His true nature as boundless divine Love. When the sorrowing gain in this way a higher concept of Life as God, the aching void is filled with a new affection. Instead of asking to be loved or consoled, the lonely heart begins to love; that is, tenderly to tell others in need that, wherever loved ones may be, God is with them, and they are with God, for they cannot go beyond the omnipresence of Love to a place where Life is not.

Grief is healed through the understanding of man's unity with God. Christian Science is the Comforter because it makes this divine consciousness possible to us here and now. As Christ Jesus said (John 14:16-18): **"And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him; for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you. I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you."** Referring to this prophecy, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 55), **"This Comforter I understand to be Divine Science."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Train Song

South, south, south,
The fluid land is long.
The train unfolds the shawl of darkness,
And makes itself a song.

The gliding rails are beating it;
The windows snatch the thre
And throw a little melody
Into the night ahead.

We may come into folds of rain
There may be halls of mist.
The dark is crunching up the sky
And we are in its fist.

The tiny train wears a small weave
Of noise upon its side.
The pale air carries us along,
And to the south we glide.

D. S.

What Is Christian Science?

The complete, authoritative answer to this question is given in the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

Here is the inspired elucidation of the nature of God which, for a multitude of Christians, has replaced belief with joyful understanding, and which has turned a great number of others to Christianity.

Here also is the scientific explanation of Jesus' healing and liberating work, the explanation which is again enabling men to experience such healing and liberation, and to do like work themselves, as he commanded.

It is safe to say that no other modern book has proved so interesting and useful to so many people.

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published in a beautiful and durable DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7; in a Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5; and in other editions at $2 to $11.50. It may be purchased from Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

A Catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request

By Courtesy of the International Business Machines Corporation to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"GRASS CUTTER": *A Carving in Mahogany by Amador Lira*

IT IS FROM MAHOGANY that this episode has been carved by Amador Lira. The industrious workman is concentrating upon his job, his tools in his hands, a supply of water in a gourd near by. The sculptor has watched him very carefully and observed that his form, when bent in strenuous effort, takes the shape of a semicircle. The implements projecting from his hand provide contrasting lines of movement. The mahogany has been cut so that the imprint of the tool of the sculptor is not concealed. On the contrary, the artist deliberately exaggerated the unevenness and roughness of surface, so that there would be textural variation and flickering light.

Amador Lira is a Nicaraguan. His first sculptures were miniature carvings of themes of folklore. In 1936 the Nicaraguan Government sent him to Mexico to study. He is now the director of the School of Fine Arts in Managua.

D. A.

LA CIENCIA CRISTIANA ES EL CONSOLADOR

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta pagina

CON UN DESEO SINCERO de llevar consuelo a un doliente, cierto joven visitó a una familia que tenía luto. Parados en la playa, ambos observaron un vapor que salía del muelle, haciéndose a la mar. Cuando el vapor desapareció en lontananza él le dijo a su amigo: "Los sentidos físicos son engañosos cuando nos dicen que ese vapor y cuantos van a bordo se han hundido en el mar. Un sentido más verídico nos informa que el vapor, con su cargamento de pasajeros, todavía navega seguro. Del mismo modo la Ciencia Cristiana nos da seguridad positiva de que cuando nuestros seres queridos han desaparecido de nuestra vista no se hunden en el olvido. Al contrario, más allá de las limitaciones de la visión mortal, ellos continúan su viaje mental en la vasta eternidad de la Vida. Porque la gran sublime certeza de la existencia es la continuidad de la Vida divina, y nuestros seres queridos que han vivido abnegada, sabia y rectamente, en verdad continúan progresando en la demostración de la Vida infinita, con medios adecuados y satisfactorios para su expresión." El que tenía luto aceptó este pensamiento consolador y tan poderosa era la verdad que en él se expresaba que fué curado de su dolor y por ello dió gracias a Dios.

* * *

Millones de personas buscan hoy la seguridad consoladora de la inmortalidad en lo que se refiere a los seres queridos que han caído en el servicio de su patria. Para éstos que se lamentan, la Ciencia Cristiana es sin duda el Consolador; porque esta Ciencia revela la verdad que viene de Dios, aun el hecho absoluto de que el hombre real nunca fué material, sino que es completamente espiritual. La Biblia declara que Dios creó al hombre "a su imagen". Entonces, en vez de pensar acerca de nuestros seres queridos como mortales destinados al polvo, o vencidos por la muerte, debemos discernir al hombre real, el verdadero reflejo de Dios, en la Ciencia Cristiana. Sabremos entonces que su entidad espiritual, su valentía que la muerte no puede tocar, sus cualidades imperecederas, constituyen su verdadero ser y les hacen inmortales. Cura el dolor el saber que mientras nuestros seres queridos han desaparecido de entre nosotros, todavía estan con Dios y Dios con ellos. Porque el hombre real no puede ser separado del Padre, ni de la conciencia de la Vida eterna. Esta verdad consoladora no es una mera teoría, sino un hecho demostrable en la Ciencia Cristiana.

Cristo Jesús, el Indicador del camino, demostró esta verdad en su resurrección de la tumba. Como la señora Eddy escribe en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), pág. 42: "La resurrección del gran demostrador del poder de Dios fué la prueba de su triunfo final sobre el cuerpo y la materia, y dió completa evidencia de la Ciencia divina,—evidencia tan importante para los mortales. La creencia de que el hombre tiene existencia o mente separada de Dios es un error que va desapareciendo. Jesús se enfrentó a este error con la Ciencia divina y probó su nulidad. Por razón de la gloria maravillosa que Dios otorgó a Su ungido, la tentación, el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte no produjeron terror a Jesús. ¡Que los hombres pensaran haber matado el cuerpo! Después él lo mostraría sin cambio alguno. Esto demuestra que en la Ciencia Cristiana el hombre verdadero es gobernado por Dios—por el bien, no por el mal—y que, por consiguiente, no es un mortal sino un inmortal."

La triunfante afirmación (Salmo 23:4): "Y aun cuando ande por el valle de la sombra de muerte, no temeré mal alguno, porque tú estás conmigo; tu vara y tu cayado, ellos me dan aliento" ha dado consuelo a muchos. Pero cuando por medio del estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana nos damos cuenta de que el mal no es real, de que ningún valle de muerte, ninguna enfermedad o destrucción esperan o pueden sobrevenir al hombre de Dios, el cual es imperecedero, entonces encontramos en este salmo un sentido más nuevo y más elevado de consuelo, producto de la verdad espiritual.

* * *

En la Ciencia Cristiana somos consolados de Dios. Por medio del estudio de esta Ciencia aprendemos Su naturaleza verdadera como Amor divino e ilimitado. Cuando los dolientes obtienen de este modo un concepto más elevado de la Vida como Dios, el punzante vacío se llena con un nuevo afecto. En vez de pedir que seamos amados o consolados, el corazón solitario principia a amar; esto es, a decir tiernamente a otros que lo necesiten, que donde quiera que nuestros seres queridos estén, Dios está con ellos, y ellos están con Dios, pues ellos no pueden ir más allá de la omnipresencia del Amor, a un lugar donde no haya Vida.

El dolor se cura por medio del entendimiento de la unión del hombre con Dios. La Ciencia Cristiana es el Consolador porque hace posible para nosotros esta conciencia divina aquí y ahora mismo. Como Cristo Jesús dijo (Juan 14:16-18): "Y yo rogaré al Padre, el cual os dará otro Consolador, para que esté con vosotros para siempre; es decir, el Espíritu de verdad, a quien el mundo no puede recibir; porque no le ve, ni le conoce: vosotros empero le conocéis; porque mora con vosotros, y estará en vosotros. No os dejaré huérfanos; yo vendré a vosotros." Refiriéndose a esta profecía la señora Eddy dice (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 55): "Entiendo que este Consolador es la Ciencia Cristiana."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Some Small Place of Enchantment

I LIKE TO THINK of the Spaniards blazing their trails through the Florida hammocks. The hammocks were the same then as now, and will be the same forever if men can be induced to leave them alone. Hammock soil is dark and rich, made up of centuries of accumulation of humus from the droppings of leaves. The hammock is marked by its type of trees, and these are the live oak, the palm, the sweet gum, the holly, the ironwood and the hickory and magnolia. We have high hammock and low hammock, and oak hammock and palm hammock, and there is likely to be a body of water near by. The piney woods and the flat-woods are more open and therefore perhaps more hospitable, in spite of their poorer soil and dryness, but the *hamaca* shares with marsh and swamp the great mystery of Florida. . . .

I do not understand how anyone can live without some small place of enchantment to turn to. In the lakeside hammock there is a constant stirring in the treetops, as though on the stillest days the breathing of the earth is yet audible. The Spanish moss sways a little always. The heavy forest thins into occasional great trees, live oaks and palms and pines. In spring, the yellow jessamine is heavy on the air, in summer the red trumpet vine shouts from the gray trunks, and in autumn and winter the holly berries are small bright lamps in the half-light. The squirrels are unafraid, and here I saw my first fox-squirrel, a huge fellow made of black shining plush. Here a skunk prowled close to me, digging industrious small holes for grubs. I sat as still as a stump, and if he saw me, as I suspect, he was a gentleman and went on steadily with his business, then loped away with a graceful rocking motion. A covey of quail passed me often, so that I came to know their trail into the blackberry thicket where they gathered in a circle for the night, making small soft cries. It is impossible to be among the woods animals on their own ground without a feeling of expanding one's own world, as when any foreign country is visited.

To the west the hammock becomes damp, the trees stand more sparsely. Beyond is a long stretch of marsh where the cattle feed lazily, belly-deep in water hyacinths and lily pads, then the wide lake itself. There is a clamor of water birds, long-legged herons and cranes, visiting sea-gulls from the coasts, wild ducks, coots, the shrill scream of fish-hawks, with now and then a bald-headed eagle loitering in the sky, ready to swirl down and take the fish-hawk's catch from him in mid-air. Across the lake, visible the four miles only on a clear day, is the tower of the old Samson manse, decaying in the middle of the still prosperous orange grove. From the tower itself, decrepit and dangerous, is a sight of a tropical world of dreams, made up of glossy trees and shining water and palm islands.—From "Cross Creek," by MARJORIE KINNAN RAWLINGS. (New York: Scribner.)

A Writer Muses on Art

IT WAS ON A DAY of rare beauty that I went out into the fields to try and gather these few thoughts. So golden and sweetly hot it was, that they came lazily, and with a flight no more coherent or responsible than the swoop of the very swallows; and, as in a play or poem, the result is conditioned by the conceiving mood, so I knew would be the nature of my diving, dipping, pale-throated, fork-tailed words. But, after all—I thought, sitting there—I need not take my critical pronouncements seriously. I have not the firm soul of the critic. It is not my profession to know things for certain, and to make others feel that certainty. On the contrary, I am often wrong—a luxury no critic can afford. And so, invading as I was the realm of others, I advanced with a light pen, feeling that none, and least of all myself, need expect me to be right.

What then— I thought—is Art? For I perceived that to think about it I must first define it; and I almost stopped thinking at all before the fearsome nature of that task. Then slowly in my mind gathered this group of words: . . .

Art is the great and universal refreshment. For Art is never dogmatic; holds no brief for itself—you may take it or leave it. It does not force itself rudely where it is not wanted. It is reverent to all tempers, to all points of view. But it is wilful—the very wind in the comings and goings of its influence, an uncapturable fugitive, visiting our hearts at vagrant, sweet moments; since we often stand even before the greatest works of Art without being able quite to lose ourselves!—From "Candelabra," by JOHN GALSWORTHY. (New York: Scribner.)

In the Magic Valley

WHEN I THINK of the Rio Grande Valley, I think of little white cities sparkling in the sun. I think of ebony and mesquite trees, of papayas and pink grapefruit, and yellow cactus flowers. I think of vast blue nights and stars close enough to touch, and a fabulous moon. And I think of Rosinda and Juan.

* * *

We were fortunate in the house we borrowed those months in the Magic Valley. It had a glassed-in veranda and wide windows and a curved flagstone walk. At the front step, there was a bush with a white flower that made the evenings fragrant, and at the back a tree that was a pale, under-water green, and all fringe like the border of a Spanish shawl. Butterflies hovered about it because of its sweet, almost invisible blossoms. Over the brick wall tumbled a scarlet bougainvillaea vine where the mockingbirds lived, and there were roses and trellises of sweet peas. We borrowed all these things when we borrowed the house. We borrowed the farmer's wife who came every Saturday with new eggs, and neighbors who sometimes had breakfast in their garden and invited us over. And we borrowed Rosinda and Juan.

Juan was the Mexican gardener. When it was going to rain, he wore a hat with an aluminum brim. "Has Juan on his rain hat today?" we used to ask when we were doubtful. He worked faithfully, though with deliberation, and at siesta time he rested in the shade of the wall with his sombrero over his face.

I asked him once how he knew it was going to rain. He looked at me compassionately, and shook his head. He meant, I am sure, that, even if he could explain, I could not understand.

* * *

Rosinda looked after us in the house. She was young and stoical, with smooth black hair and blacker eyes. Her steps were short and quick like those of a mechanical doll, and her demeanor was the same whether she came to announce: "There is the lady of the eggs," or to say: "Señora, de water heater. I theenk he explode." With dignity, she would allude to "el garbage," or plod upstairs to state: "Madama, de telephone want you."

When Rosinda's friends, Pinta and Teresita, called there was gaiety in the kitchen. Laughter and high sweet words tumbling over one another like the songs of thrushes. They say the mestizo dialect along the border is more Aztec than Spanish. I think that must have been true of Rosinda herself; she was more Aztec than Spanish. Her friends would dance away across the lawn, calling, waving back to her. I never heard Rosinda's voice reply, though once I saw her smiling after them.

* * *

One morning, arriving early, she stole into my room and lit the gas fire. "El norther come," she explained.

"Have you a fire at home?" I asked.

"Si, Señora."

I had heard that the mesquite roots were sometimes used as fuel, and I asked if her fire were of wood or coal.

"Wood, Señora."

"What sort of wood?"

Rosinda's eyes held that compassion I had observed in Juan's. "Tree," she said.

* * *

Shortly before we left, I happened into the kitchen and found Rosinda wearing earrings. She had not had them on a moment before, and looked as if she hoped they might escape my eye. But they were not designed to escape the eye.

"I get dem at de Woolworth," she explained, when I admired them, and added: "Tomorrow night I go to a *baile*."

"Have you a new dress to wear, Rosinda?"

"No, Madama," in her low voice. "But I have de earrings."

I had come in to tell her that tomorrow night we were dining across the river, so she need not come tomorrow at all. In town I found a length of flowered organdy as pink as the stones in Rosinda's earrings. I knew that she sewed beautifully, and this would be my parting gift.

Did I say Rosinda was a stoic? I had forgotten her face when she opened the parcel and saw the organdy. "Oh, Madama!" she breathed, her eyes glowing as warmly as if I had presented her with a castle in Spain. After lunch she hurried home down the long white road, the parcel hugged to her breast.

* * *

Next night, across the river, we dined at a restaurant crowded with tourists. There were two Mexican bands, one with a boy singer who had a deep, booming voice. The bands played violently. As soon as one stopped the other began. There must be no lapses, they seemed to feel, in entertaining the *Americanos*.

We drove home under the close white stars. In the outskirts of town a soft and dreamy music floated toward us, and, beyond the palm trees that bordered the road, we saw dim lights and figures moving.

"It's Rosinda's *baile!*" I exclaimed, and, turning into a lane, we drove nearer.

* * *

They were dancing on a platform in an open field, the men wearing their hats. Lanterns lit the scene and a ring of battered cars surrounded it. The dreamy, almost plaintive music came from a guitar and an accordion. There was no other sound.

At first, in the dim light, I could not distinguish Rosinda; then suddenly I saw her, all pink flounces, dancing slowly, rhythmically.

* * *

When I think of the Magic Valley, I see the dun-gold, sweet-smelling blossoms of the huisache trees, mile upon mile of them against the deep blue sky. I see the wild poppies and the purple sage.

And I see Rosinda, dancing in her pink dress.

MARGARET BELL HOUSTON

Late Flower

I did not return for the flower sprays
you broke for me. Although they were mine
I forgot them between the time of my going
and the hour of our coming upon them
(there is never any going back—
if I could *remember* that—
the day the flower is picked
is the day of its sweetness)
but all night long a wind
now faint, now strong brought me
the smell of a flower that,
near by, had blossomed while I was gone.

MARGARET EATON

Bread

Riches of earth,
Rain in the night,
Sunbeams falling,
Free and light.

Breezes above
The golden wheat,
Filled with fragrance
Of clover sweet.

A loaf of bread
Thus is made
Of dew, sunlight,
Fragrance, and shade.

ANNE MURRY MOVIUS

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
founded by Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

A source of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter, and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials, as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

Other Christian Science Periodicals

Christian Science Sentinel Issued weekly. Contains special information about the Christian Science Movement, as well as articles and testimonies of healing. Price, for one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly Contains the Lesson-Sermons. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science German or French edition, issued monthly, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

The above periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer. $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Yes, please send me 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal for $1.00 enclosed — which is according to your *Special Introductory Offer.*

NAME .....
STREET .....
CITY .....
STATE .....

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

This Shrinking Globe ..... *By William H. Stringer*

The tremendous problem of what the airplane will do to the postwar world—to commercial transportation, to the growth of cities and nations, and to the problem of keeping the peace—is only now beginning to receive worthy attention in Government quarters.

The War Department told us this week that single-seater fighter planes are regularly spanning the South Atlantic, flying between Brazil's bulge and Africa. That's one small example of globe-shrinking. Wendell L. Willkie, who left Mitchell Field Aug. 26 last year for his globe-girdling journey, was back in the United States 49 days and 31,000 miles later. That was another example.

Those who are thinking what these fast trips can mean for the future in making distant nations close neighbors—or, if the peace is ill-managed, in producing perpetual insecurity from the skies—see isolation and the airplane as implacable enemies. They contend that if man is to master his sky-soaring invention, he must acquire an outlook which goes beyond country or continent.

The airplane is already changing international law and customs. In Washington it is producing rivalry among Congressional committees for the control of commercial aviation. In China, Latin America and the Arctic it is making possible the jump from ox-cart to swift transport without the building of roads or railways.

"Who Owns the Air?"

A pamphlet by the Public Affairs Committee sets the issue in clear perspective. "Who owns the air?" it asks. The answer, it indicates, will depend on what men do when they have the opportunity to turn from military to commercial aircraft and begin to fly into the stratosphere.

We may think of the 125-ton Mars, the giant experimental plane built by Glenn Martin to be way ahead of the times. But Waldemar Kaempffert, author of the pamphlet, remarks that after these planes become commonplace, then will come the "true stratosphere plane." It will have a sealed cabin, its air maintained by ogygen regulators. It will climb at the rate of four miles a minute out of sight of ocean and land.

When these things come to pass, it will be an ordinary event to breakfast in New York and lunch in England. Simultaneously, it will be almost impossible to detect or know when these planes are passing overhead. What nation then will be able to enforce its authority and control over the air above it?

Those who believe that America can render itself safe from attack in the future by withdrawing into a steel shell of heavy armaments, must ask themselves how they would defend their cities from serious damage by an enemy "stratosphere" fleet which—if there are to be no international controls—could be built and mobilized in secret by some potentially hostile power and strike with almost undetectable swiftness.

"The more the relation of air power to permanent peace is studied," Mr. Kaempffert writes, "the more it becomes obvious that air traffic must be placed under a single international authority and that peace must be preserved with the aid of an international air force."

De Seversky's View

Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, he recalls, has made the point that a comparatively small fleet of long-range bombers would be enough to curb aggressors. Possibly 10 to 15 bomber stations strategically located around the Arctic Circle and other regions would do the trick, he adds. Without this type of force, nations may find themselves compelled in defense to maintain heavy and costly armadas of intercepting craft.

The possibilities of long-distance aviation—to build or destroy—will compel us to learn a new geography. No longer does the flat Mercator-projection map tell the story of distances, because air-miles have become vital. On the usual flat world map the shortest distance between Washington and Tokyo seems to lie close to San Francisco. To the air pilot the shortest route passes through the Great Lakes, across Canada and skirts Siberia. And the shortest route from Washington to Moscow via the "Great Circle" course just misses Greenland!

Before the war, long-distance air travel was sharply restricted. Mr. Kaempffert, editor of natural sciences for the New York Times, remarks that the airplane never has enjoyed the "right of innocent passage," by which a ship may put into foreign port without asking permission. Transatlantic aviation was long delayed while Great Britain, the United States and France dickered about landing rights in their respective nations. When American plane operators tried to include the Caribbean Sea in their network they encountered vigorous opposition from the British and French air lines.

Before the war, global air routes were used by the big powers to knit their empires and to extend their influence and trade. Lately, speakers in Congress and in the British Parliament have indicated a wish to again use the long-distance airplane to obtain economic and political advantage in distant lands. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, on the other hand, has proposed a co-operatively-run pool of world air lines after the war.

The problem of who shall own the air, and whether the postwar planes of new size and range which fly through that air shall be used for destructive, imperialistic or constructive ends, is only beginning to be apprehended. It won't be decided overnight. It is one of the big questions of the postwar peace.

Cutter Sinks U-Boat and Captures 33 of Crew

Icarus forces German sub to surface, then completes its destruction with shells.

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—A Coast Guard cutter sank a German U-boat off the Carolina coast several months ago, the Navy reported May 1, and captured 33 members of the crew, including the commanding officer.

Another officer and 31 enlisted men made up the group captured. The Prisoners were taken to Charleston, S. C., and presumably are being held in a United States prison camp, although the Navy did not comment on their present disposition.

Destruction of the U-boat and the capture of the prisoners was achieved by the 165-foot cutter Icarus which depth-charged the sub and then raked its deck with gunfire when it was forced to the surface.

Immediately afterward, the undersea raider began to sink and members of its crew who had sought to man a deck gun jumped into the sea.

Others Went Down

Those were the men picked up by the Icarus. The rest went down with their ship.

The cutter was under the command of Lieut. (now Lieutenant Commander) Maurice D. Jester of Staten Island, New York. (Commander Jester, who entered the Coast Guard as a surfman in 1917, was awarded the Navy Cross.)

The Icarus was on a routine run southward from New York when the submarine was detected prowling along under the sea.

This was the first time the Navy has announced the capture of prisoners from a German submarine. A Navy account of the action said:

"The cutter was alone, sailing through calm seas just off the Carolina coast, with her skipper and his executive officer calmly reviewing recent patrol-run experiences, when the underseas craft was detected.

U-Boat Ahead

"The submarine was dead ahead and about 100 yards distant. General quarters was sounded, and as the crew ran to battle stations the Icarus flashed into action.

"Speeding forward, she reached the spot over the sub and dropped a pattern of depth charges. As she turned to come back for another attack, a terrific explosion occurred in the open sea about 200 yards off the port side.

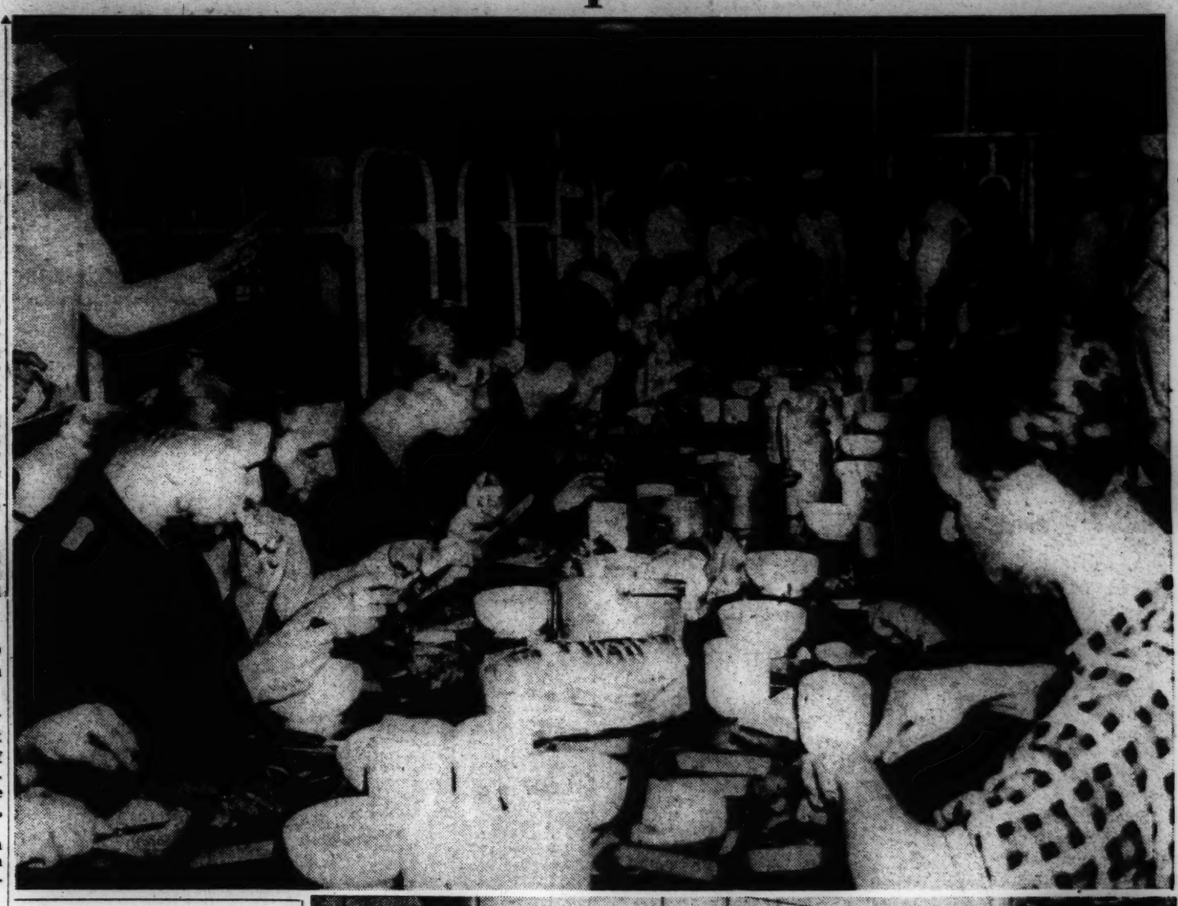
"The Icarus crossed the spot where the undersea raider was submerged, dropped another pattern of charges, and followed up with two single charges in quick succession.

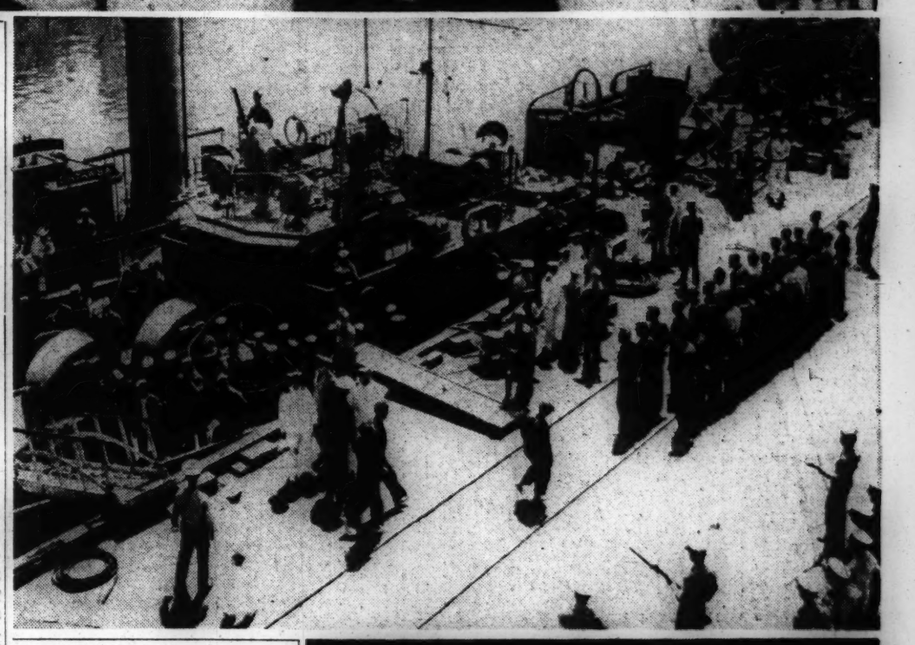
"Then, as the officers aboard the cutter watched, air bubbles began rising to the surface. Suddenly the crippled U-boat shot up from below, her bow pointing skyward at a 45-degree angle. The conning tower burst open, and submarine crew members scrambled onto the deck and made for the deck gun.

"The guns of the Icarus immediately opened a withering fire, sweeping the Germans back toward the conning tower. Then, as the sub started to sink, the Germans jumped into the sea, the vessel plunged beneath the surface, and the engagement was over.

"The Icarus then picked up the 33 survivors and brought them into port as prisoners of war."

Commander Jester's citation said he was awarded the Navy Cross "for distinguished service" as commander of the cutter. "His persistence, alertness, determination, and judgment both during and after the attack resulted in sinking the enemy submarine, and capturing the commanding officer, one other officer and 31 members of the crew."





U-Boat Toll Listed

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—Naval announcement over the week end of the sinking of a German submarine off Carolina's coast brought to 42 the Associated Press total of announced Nazi U-boat losses in the Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

The sinking brought to 103 the Associated Press count of Nazi undersea marauders reported sunk in all areas since June, 1940, when the British corvette, Gladiolus, destroyed the U-26.

It is believed, however, that the Germans have lost many more of their U-boats. Fifty-two Axis subs have been announced as sunk but have not been identified as either German or Italian.

Including 54 reported Italian losses—three in the Atlantic—and 34 Japanese sub sinkings, enemy U-boats revealed as sunk or lost totals 243. This does not include four captured German subs, one Japanese and one Italian.

Announced destruction of Allied and neutral merchant vessels in the Western Atlantic have been below the weekly average of nine for the past 13 weeks. The lone loss announced last week—a medium-sized United States vessel—brought to 650 the Associated Press total of merchant ships sunk in those waters since Pearl Harbor.

Associated Press from U. S. Navy; Associated Press from U. S. Coast Guard

German U-Boat Crew Brought to United States

Top: Eating heartily their first meal of chicken in months, these members of the German U-boat crew captured off the coast of Carolina by the United States Coast Guard cutter Icraus, are fed at the Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard. Center: The 33 German prisoners shown being herded ashore from the Icarus by Marines with fixed bayonets. The U-boat commander, Captain-Lieutenant Hellmut Rathke, stands beside his men in the front row at the extreme right, while his executive officer and a sailor (left center) approach the formation. Bottom: Lieut. (jg) Gabriel E. Pehaim tells his wife at their home in Cambridge, Mass., how the Icarus sank the submarine. Lieutenant Pehaim was on duty at the helm of the Icarus when the U-boat was discovered.

Allied Conference on Peace Wins Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 3—New and significant pressure is being brought on the Administration to summon an early conference of the United Nations to work out the main agreements affecting the postwar peace.

The advocacy of an Allied meeting, to be held immediately rather than delayed until the fighting is over, comes significantly not from New Deal spokesmen, but from highly placed Republican and non-partisan sources.

The latest spokesmen for the view that groundwork for the United Nations peace settlement should be laid while the war is in progress are Hugh Gibson, former Ambassador to Belgium and Brazil, whose conclusions are known to be shared by former President Herbert Hoover and Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts, the leading conservative and only Republican member of the supreme Court.

The identity of their views, which appear to be in support of some of the main lines of government policy, became evident in the proceedings of the thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Society of International Law which were completed here this week end.

"My suggestion," Mr. Gibson told the society—and he emphasized that Mr. Hoover was in agreement with him—"is in effect that the peace conference be called into being now rather than after the war, that we take advantage of the time at our disposal to agree on solutions for the greatest possible range of questions.

"Condition of Peace"

"There are many questions that can perfectly well be settled now and there is no earthly reason to put them off for settlement after the war. The fundamental purpose of this course is to replace the war as quickly as possible with a 'condition of peace.' If we can establish such a condition we shall have taken a first step toward re-establishment of the reign of law and have the world well on its way toward resumption of work and production."

Mr. Gibson urged that instead of a long armistice, as some have proposed, that there might well be no armistice period at all.

"The experience of the last peace seems to dispose of the argument that the armistice provides a cooling-off period," he said. "Some proposals have been made for a longer armistice, perhaps of several years' duration. In view of the demoralizing effect of an armistice of seven or eight months I tremble to think of what would happen if the world was left in uncertainty for two or three years."

Justice Roberts strongly supported the view that a long cooling-off period would be dangerous.

"When the war ceases," he emphasized, "great populations will be left without government, without national solidarity, in utter confusion with respect to the future.

"For the Allied nations to endeavor, by negotiation among themselves, to provide a stop-gap while they jointly plan their future course with respect to other nations and other peoples will beget only discord, the emergence of the age-old national jealousies and claims and result in an ultimate settlement comparable to that at Versailles.

"If, when the peace comes, a strong union of democracies speaks on these matters with a united voice, and holds out even to the conquered people of Europe opportunity for ultimate partnership, under proper conditions, a very different picture will be presented."

International Government

Justice Roberts advocated that the United Nations now take steps to "amalgamate in an international government." He urged that such a government of the United Nations—which would ultimately be open to all countries prepared to accept its obligations—be invested with the following instrumentalities:

1. A representative assembly to implement its delegated powers.
2. An executive to administer the laws, see to their enforcement, and an independent police "to effectuate the legislative policy and the executive action pursuant to it."
3. A judiciary to which disputes between the citizens and the supranational government, between citizens and any nation a party to that government, and between nations must be submitted for adjudication.

"These three instrumentalities," Justice Roberts said, "are essential if we are to avoid the weakness and inefficiencies of all prior forms of international co-operation. Treaties, League covenants, and agreements which may be repudiated at the wish or whim of any nation party to them leaves the adherents to the compact little or no power to compel recreant signatories to comply with their undertakings. And a World Court whose jurisdiction can only be invoked by willing nations is helpless to prevent such violation of plighted faith.

"It is said that nations are not ready to be tied together in a complicated governmental organization wholly new and untried. I answer that the important matter is not how much but how little authority should in the first instance, be delegated to any such government.

"It would seem that a very simple bill of rights—a power to raise and support armies, a commerce power analogous to that exercised in the United States by the Congress, a power to create an international medium of exchange, and a power to create a federal postal system, would be essential, and that little, if anything, more should initially be attempted; perhaps not so much."

Nauru-Tarawa Just 'Warm-Up' For Heavier Blows at Japan

WITH A UNITED STATES ARMY AERIAL TASK FORCE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, April 24. Delayed (AP)—Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale, Commander of the 7th Air Force, studied a map of the Central Pacific combat zone today and promised that this week's heavy American bomber assaults on Japan's outlying bases of Nauru and Tarawa were merely a "warm-up" for the forthcoming blows against the enemy strongholds guarding the main avenue to the Japanese Empire.

"It is no secret that these raids were the prelude of offensive action in the big Central Pacific area," he declared as he sat in the headquarters of this advanced operational base.

"The attacks on Nauru and Tarawa themselves fulfilled the prediction made after the December raid on Wake Island that the enemy could expect to be hit harder and more often as our plans develop," General Hale said.

The daylight assault on phosphate-rich Nauru on April 21 and the moonlit raid on Tarawa 36 hours later represented the longest combined offensive mission by an American bomber force in any theater of war.

Groundwork Being Laid

"The fact that our bombers were able to range out to such Japanese bases means we can reduce the defenses of such islands by air. Even now our bombers are laying the groundwork for the future seizure of enemy bases to push back the Japanese outposts," the General added.

He said concentrated bombings would be followed by actual occupation of islands from which Japan proper and other island possessions could be reached. The General declined to discuss these plans in detail.

"Why tell the Japs when they are going to be hit? I can only say at this time that the blows are coming."

General Hale then disclosed that the forthcoming operations, like the recent raids, will be in the nature of guerrilla-style aerial warfare: striking the enemy suddenly where he least expects to be hit and then striking again.

"Right now we are building up to a campaign that will bring either repeated small raids or large concentrated attacks, whichever we consider more effective," he said. "Larger bombs, possibly two- or four-ton blockbusters such as now are used in Europe, may be pressed into service later against appropriate targets."

More Powerful Bombers

General Hale recalled the recent statement of Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commander in Chief of United States Air Forces, who declared the bombers now in use have much less bomb capacity and flight range than those soon to be put in service.

The 7th Air Force Commander pointed out that such raids as those on Nauru and Tarawa demonstrated that American aerial units operating in force can hit the Japanese more often and harder than the enemy can strike back. At the same time, the bomber crews are gaining valuable experience for larger operations.

"Raids such as these," he said, "will compel the Japs to spread their forces over a wider area, and they are having a hard enough time now defending what they hold."

General Hale described the Tarawa raid as the most perfect piece of navigation in his recollection.

"Notwithstanding their brief experience, our navigators have conducted the longest bombing flights of the war against pinpoint targets," he said. "The return of every bomber crew and the damage inflicted on the enemy together emphasize the feasibility of such operations."

The General personally led both raids. He took command of the 7th Air Force when Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker was lost during a raid on Wake Island last June.

German Press Pessimistic Over Events in North Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, May 1—Berlin is pessimistic about developments in Africa. Neither the German press nor the so-called "official speakers" of the German people, nor Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels appear to hold out much hope for a favorable turn of events in Africa.

The Germans, however, are determined to hold Africa as long as possible to delay an Allied attack on Europe.

The attitude of the people is that even if the Allies win in Africa they will not be able to do so in Europe. Dr. Goebbels in a recent article distributed by the DNB news agency stated, "Overrunning of the European continent is impossible."

Dr. Goebbels added, "We may be somewhat vulnerable on the periphery of our lebensraum but the center is out of danger."

People Urged to Understand

A recent article by the well-known journalist Hans Schwarz in Das Reich, written under the assumption that Tunis "could be lost by the Axis" urged the people to understand the problem in North Africa "in the framework of the general situation."

A week ago Berlin official circles already had pointed out that former well-planned "victorious" strategic retreats are now no longer possible for the Axis forces for the Afrika Korps is now forced to stand and fight "to defend or to lose."

An article in the Völkischer Beobachter entitled "Heroic Battle of Afrika Korps" was an attempt to excuse the defeats in Africa in the eyes of the people.

Being Marched Out

While praising the performance of Axis troops the article constantly emphasized the "crushing" numerical superiority of the Allied forces. "We are not being fought out of our positions but marched out," the article said. "English and American artillery chase four or five days' supply of munitions through a cannon against vital positions in one hour."

Whereas the German press attributes the Allied successes solely to numerical and quantitative superiority in men and material, the Italian press recently spoke of the "first-class physical condition, training, and fighting spirit" of the British troops, and stated that in weapons and equipment they surpassed every infantry in the world. This is felt as a personal insult by the Germans.

The Italians will feel harder hit than the Germans by the loss of Africa. Alessandro Pavolini, former Propaganda Minister, in a recent Messaggero article stated that Europe without Africa is inconceivable, and even if the Axis quits Tunis this is not identical with giving up the historical battle for the African continent which will remain "an integral part of Axis military plans."

People Fear Retreat

In Germany people long have been fearing a retreat from Africa. This is especially true of old African fighters with sentimental "colonial romanticism" who feel hard hit emotionally by the retreat of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in whom they have great faith and admiration. The masses too have greater confidence in Marshal Rommel personally than in most generals on the Eastern Front though they do not expect him to hold out in Africa.

The article in the Völkischer Beobachter said German retreats were largely due to the bad climate which is intolerable even without having to fight, and particularly hard on Nordic Germans who are accustomed to the "sterner" climate of their Germanic North.

Peabody Radio Awards Are Presented For Public Service in Broadcasting

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 3 (AP)—Dean John E. Drewry of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism at the University of Georgia presented to winning radio programs the third annual George Foster Peabody radio awards for outstanding meritorious public service in broadcasting.

The ceremony took place Saturday night at the 14th institute for education by radio. Acting in the absence of Dr. S. V. Sanford, Chancellor of the University System of Georgia, who was prevented from making the presentation as originally scheduled, Dean Drewry said "public service and outstanding excellence" were the bases for the selections, as follows:

News reporting—Charles Collingwood of the Columbia Broadcasting System, for his reporting from North Africa.

Entertainment in drama—CBS program, "The Man Behind the Gun," written by Ronald R. MacDougall and produced by William N. Robson.

Entertainment in music—The Standard Symphony Hour, National Broadcasting Company, Pacific Coast Network.

Educational program—University of Wisconsin's radio station WHA for its natural science and conservation program, "Afield With Ranger Mac," presented by Wakelin McNeel, chief of the Junior Forest Rangers, Wisconsin.

Public service by a local station—Station KOAC, Corvallis, Ore., for its program, "Our Hidden Enemy—Venereal Diseases," prepared by Dr. Charles Baker, University of Kentucky.

Public service by a regional station—Station WCHS, Charleston, W. Va., for its program, "The Home Front."

Army Guard for Food Parley

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—A military guard probably will patrol the Homestead Hotel at Hot Springs, Va., during the United Nations Food Conference beginning May 18, it is learned at the State Department.

Officials said they had not been advised specifically what type of guard would be maintained, "but we don't think it will be a police guard, and it probably will be like the detail around the White House."

At the White House, military police, helmeted, bearing rifles, patrol outskirts of the grounds. Military police—a unit of about 60 officers and men—were assigned to Hot Springs while Japanese diplomats were interned there. It was considered probable that same unit would be available for the nutrition and farming parley.

Visitors will be barred from most meetings of the conference to be attended by representatives of Allied Nations, and newspapermen will be admitted only to specified sessions under plans so far announced.

Uncomplimentary Pickets Come to Lewis' Home

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—A dozen boys, bearing placards such as "Hitler's Helper," picketed the home of John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers chieftain, in suburban Alexandria, Va., yesterday.

One sign said, "Don't Let this Man Run [Ruin] This Country" and others denounced him for the mine strike.

A similar demonstration was held in front of Lewis' home during a previous mine strike.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 2,000,000
Previous day's sales 843,855
1943 volume to date 113,860,883
1942 volume to date 37,390,256

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	Prev. day	Month ago	Year ago	1943 high	1943 low
49.6	49.4	49.0	33.4	49.8	41.7

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Stl (3)	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
Adams Exp (.45e)	23	12½	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
Addressograph (1)	3	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	8	43¼	43	43⅛	
Alaska Juneau	38	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	368	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	47	22	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Allegh pf $3Oxw	93	22	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	5	39	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
Allegh Lud 5 .35g	12	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾xw	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	7	159½	159	159	
Allied Mills (1½g)	12	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
Allied Strs (.45g)	47	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	31	36⅞	35½	36⅞	+ 1⅛
Alpha P Cem ¼g	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	6	82½	81	82½	+ 1⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	6	28¾	28	28¾	+ ⅝
Am Airlines 1½xw	3	65¾	65	65	
Am Bank Note ½g	5	16⅝	16¼	16½	
Am Bank N pf 3 ↑	50	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ⅛
Am Bosch (½e)	3	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh ¼g	2	37½	37	37½	— ⅛
Am Br S pf 5¼ ↑	10	131	131	131	
Am Cable & Rad	281	8⅞	7¾	8⅞	+1
Am Can (3)	6	82¼	81½	82¼	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7) ↑	1	17	17	17	
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	53	39½	36¾	38¾	+1⅜
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	12	73¼	72	74	+3
Am Ch&Cable ½pg	5	22⅜	23	23⅜	
Am Ch&Cbl pf 5 ↑	40	110½	110	110½	+ ½
Am Chicle (4a)	140	111	109¾	111	+2
Am Colortype .15g	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Am Crys Sug ¼g	3	16½	16	16½	+ ½
Am Distill	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
Am Encaus Tiling	3	2¾	2½	2¾	
Am & For Pow	23	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Am Export L ½pg	2	26¼	26¼	26½	+1¼
Am F P $6 1.65k	1	62¾	61	62¾	+ ⅛
Am&FP $7 1.92k	10	72	70	72	+2
Am & F P 2pf	26	17	16½	16¾	
Am-Hawaii SS ¾pg	4	35	33¾	35	+1¼
Am Hide & Leath	19	4¾	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
Am H&L pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	7	67	65	67	+2
Am Ice	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Am Internat ¼pg	5	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Am Inv pf 2½ ↑	30	42	42	42	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	73	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾xk	3	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
Am M & Fdy .20g	3	14	14½	15	+ ⅝
Am M & Met ¼pg	19	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	6	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
Am News 1.80	↑190	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	39	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	7	31¾	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	25	29½	29½	29¼	
Am Rad & St .30g	143	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .20g	26	14½	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
Am RM pf 4½ ↑	160	64½	64	64¼	+ ⅛
Am Saf Raz ½pg	6	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
Am Seating (1e)	5	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Am Ship B 1g- ↑	60	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	25	44¾	44	44¾	+ ⅜
Am Sm&R pf 7	↑370	152	152	152	
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	1	44	44	44	
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	39	36⅝	35¾	36¼	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½pg	5	15 ⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Am Stove (.60g)	2	16¾	16¼	16½	
Am Sug Ref 1½pg	2	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
Am Sum Tob ¼g	3	29½	29¼	29½	— ½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	39	151½	149⅞	151	+1⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	5	54⅜	54¼	54⅛	
Am Tob B (3a)	11	55¾	55¼	55½	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf (6) ↑	10	140¾	140¼	140¾	
Am Type.Fdrs ½pg	11	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	17	42⅝	41⅜	42⅝	+ ⅜
Am Wat Wks	138	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	14	8¼	7⅞	8	
Am Woolen pf (2k)	5	72	71½	71¾	+ ¼
Am Zinc L & S	27	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Anaconda (1½g)	85	30⅛	29⅜	30¼	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ¼pg ↑	2	27½	27	27	— ½
Andes Copper ¼g	1	13¾	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Anchor H Gl .15g	8	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ⅝
Anch H G pf 5	↑30	114	114	114	
Armour Del pf (7)	6	112⅛	111¼	112	+ ⅛
Armn III	80	5¾	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Armn III pr pf	10	60	59½	59¾	+ ⅛
Armn III pf	10	73½	72	73½	+3½
Arnold Const (1½)	5	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Armstrong Ck ½pg	2	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
Arlcom Corp .20g	12	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
Asso DG 2pf 7	↑130	80	79¾	80	+ ⅜
Assd Dry Gds ½pg	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	↑ 20	85	84	85	+2¾
Atl G&W Ind (3e)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
Atch T & S F 3g	34	55¾	55⅛	55½	+ ½
Atch T & S F pf 5	6	78¼	78⅛	78⅛	— ⅜
Atl Coast Line 2e	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ½
Atl Refining .30g	7	23¾	22⅞	23¾	+ ⅜
Atlas Corp ¼pg	32	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd ¾pg ↑	30	60¾	60½	60½	+ ½
Atlas Tack (¾pg)	2	12	12	12	
Aviation Corp .10g	127	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛

B

Bald Loco ct (1e)	247	18½	17	18⅜	+1⅜
Balt & Ohio	45	9⅝	6¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio pf	25	13½	11¾	13⅜	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	4	12	11⅞	12	
Bnq&Ar pf2½xk ↑	80	53	51	51	—2
Barber Asph	37	20½	19¾	20	+ ⅛
Barker Bros	12	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	21	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	4	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigar 1½	1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Beat Crm pf 5 ↑	50	104½	104½	104½	
Beiding-Hem .80	2	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ⅜
Bell Airc (2e)	21	19	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
Bendix Avia ¾g	12	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	
Benef Ind La .30g	3	15¼	15	15⅛	
Best Foods (.60)	11	14¾	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	31½	31½	31½	+1
Beth Steel (3g)	47	67	65⅝	66⅞	+1⅞
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	117⅛	116⅜	116¼	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf ¼pg	7	36½	35¾	36½	+ ⅛
Black & Dck 1.60	4	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .35e	17	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Bliss & L ¼g	2	16	16	16	—1
Boeing Airp 2g	22	19¾	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	5	54	53	54	+1¼
Bon Ami B 2½ ↑	10	45	45	45	
Bond Strs 1.60	1	22½	22½	22½	
Borden Co (.60g)	7	27	26¾	27	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	24	33⅜	32½	33¼	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
Bower R Bear ½pg	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Bridgept Br ¼pg	13	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	17	27⅜	27	27¼	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
Bristol-My .40g	3	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
Bklyn & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Bklyn-Man Tr	11	1½	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas 1¼g	55	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅜
Brown Shoe (2)	2	39	39	39	
Bruns-Balke ½g	3	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ½pg	23	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	+ ½
Budd Mfg	463	7	5⅞	7	+1⅛
Budd Mfg pf	↑100	108½	101⅞	106	+4
Budd Wheel (1e)	40	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Buffalo For .45g	3	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ½pg	15	25¾	25	25	+1
Burling Mills .35g	28	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
Burr Add M .60	16	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	86	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
Bush T B pf3½k ↑	110	42	41	42	+ ½
Butler Bros .30g	12	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Butte C&Z 1½g	28	5	5	5	
Byers (AM) Co	5	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7.20k ↑	50	80½	80	80½	+ ⅛
Byron Jack ½pg	28	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ⅛

C

Calif Pack 1½g	3	27½	27	27½	+ ½
Callanhan Z-Lead	4	1½	1	1½	
Cal & Hecla ¼pg	16	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼pg	5	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	7	21	20¾	21	
Canad Pacific	59	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	2	42	42	42	+1
Capital Adm A	5	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
Caro C & O (5) ↑	30	94⅜	94¼	94¼	— ⅛
Carpenter Stl ¼pg	2	20	28¾	28¾	+ ½
Case (J.I) Co 7e	4	113	110½	113	+3
Caterpil Trac (2)	19	48¾	46½	48¾	+1¾
Celanese Cp ½pg	14	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 ↑	50	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
Celanese 7 pf 7 ↑	10	109	109	109	+ ½
Celanese pr pf 7 ↑	80	124	124	124	—1
Celotex Corp ½	31	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	3	19¾	19	19¾	+ ⅜
Cent Found .10g	6	2⅜	2¾	2¾	
C III Lt pf 4½ ↑	30	107	107	107	
Cent RR N J	11	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
Cent Vio Sug 2½g	2	17⅜	17½	17½	— ½
Cerro de Pas (4)	10	39¾	38¾	39	
Certain-teed Prod	54	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf	↑350	50¾	50	50¾	+ ⅛
Champ Pap&F 1½e	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Champ P&F pf6 ↑	10	106¾	106	106¾	+1¾
Checker Cab	1	24	24	24	+1¼
Ches & Ohio (3)	48	45⅞	45⅛	45⅜	+ ⅜
Ches & Ohio pf 4	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅜
Chi & E III	48	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
Chi & E III A .50g	45	15¾	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅜
Chi Gt West	8	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 4½k	7	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or ½pg	7	13¾	13	13¾	

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	7	20⅜	19¾	20¼	+ ½
Chi Pt pref2½	1	51½	51½	51½	
Chi RI&Pac 6 pf	3	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Chi R Is & Pac	3	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Chi RI&Pac 7 pf	14	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Chiklets Co	14	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14½	14½	14½	
Chrysler Cp ¾pg	48	76⅜	74½	76⅜	+1⅜
City Invest. ↑	10	40	40	40	+1
City Stores	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Clark Equip ¾pg	4	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
Clev Graph Br ½pg	3	35	34½	35	— ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	4	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	+ ⅜
Cluett Peab ½pg	10	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	7	101	100	100¾	+ ¾
Colgate-Palm-P ½	21	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	4	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
Col & South	↑230	12¼	11⅝	12	
Col & South 1pf	↑350	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
Col Fuel & Ir ½pg	4	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
Col Br'cast A .30g	19	22	21	22	+1¼
Col Br'cast B .30g	3	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ½
Col G & El	83	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
Col G&E 5 pf 5	↑ 10	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	
Colum Pict ½xw	8	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	2	92	91	92	+1¼
Comi Credit (3)	7	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr 3	22	37½	36	37½	+1
Com I T cvpf4¼ ↑	20	110¼	110½	110½	
Comi Solvents .60e	86	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅛
Commrith & South	147	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Com & South pf	14	57	56¾	56½	+ ½
Commith Ed .70g	23	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Conde Nast .40g	7	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
Congol-Nairn (1)	5	21⅝	21	21⅜	+ ½
Consol Cigar 1½e	27	20¼	19	20	+1
Con Cig pr pf6½ ↑	50	100	100	100	
Cons Copper .45e	19	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	158	20½	19⅞	20½	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	6	97¼	96½	97	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	43	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Cons Film I pf ¼k	27	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ¼
Cons Laundries	1	3	3	3	
Cons Oil (½)	137	11	10⅜	11	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee ½pg	21	20	19⅜	19⅞	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	4	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
Cons R R Cuba pf	1	15½	15	15½	
Consol'n Coal	31	15¾	15	15¾	+ ⅛
Cons Pr pf 4½ ↑	350	98	97½	97½	— ⅛
Container Cp ½pg	15	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½pg	51	8½	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Bak pf (8)	1	103	103	103	+ ¾
Cont Can (¼g)	21	31¾	30½	31⅜	+ ¾
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .15g	120	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
Cont Oil Del (1)	26	35¾	34¼	35¾	+ ⅛
Cont Steel (¼g)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 ↑	50	45	44¾	45	
Corn Products 2.60	5	58⅞	58⅝	58⅞	+ ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	9	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
Coty Internatl	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Crane Co (1e)	51	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ¼
Crane Co cv pf 5 ↑	50	104	103½	103½	M'y 1
Cream of Wh ½pg	1	22¾	22	22¾	+ ⅜
Crosley Cp (½xe)	65	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+2⅞
Crow Ck & S ½xe	15	25½	24⅝	25½	+1⅛
Crown C&S pf 2¼g	3	42	42	42	
Crown Zeller (1)	9	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 ↑	200	91	90½	91	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 2e	26	36½	35½	36½	+ ¾
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	80	79¾	80	+ ½
Cuba RR pf 4 ↑	460	20¾	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
Cuban-Am Sug ¾xe	20	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	
Cudahy Pack	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishg	52	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf ↑	60	73	72	72¾	+ ¾
Curt P pr pf 1½k	3	33¾	33¼	33¼	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	201	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham ¼pg	5	24¼	24	24	+ ⅛
	5	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛

D

Davega Strs 1½e	1	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Davison Chem .60e	32	17	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	9	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	14	35¾	34⅞	35¾	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Diesel-Wem-G ½pg	1	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	39	17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	120	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Detroit Edison .60g	17	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Devoe & R A 1 ↑	50	24½	24	24½	+ ½
Diam Match 2½	1	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
Diam Match pf 2½	1	39	38¾	39	+ ¼
Diam T Motor ¼pg	1	15	15	15	— ¼
Dist Corp-S h2.22	6	29½	28¾	29½	+ ½
Dixie C A 2½ ↑	70	40¼	40	40	
Doehler Die C ⅜pg	30	30	29½	29½	+1
Dome Mines h1.20g	21	20½	19¾	20½	+ ½
Douglas Airc 5e	1	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	+ ¾
Dow Chem (3)	6	145	144	144½	+ ¾
Dresser Mfg 1½e	12	28	27	27⅞	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	7	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 1g	10	145¾	145¼	145	— ⅛
du Pont pf (4½)	1	128½	128½	128½	+ ½
Duq Lt 1 pf 5 ↑	81	120	120	120	

E

Eastern Air L	2	37¾	37¼	37¾	— ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	9	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	5	163½	163¼	163½	+ ⅜
East Kod pf 6	↑ 20	183	183	183	
Eaton Mfg (3)	19	40½	40⅜	40½	— ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	178	5¼	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½pg	10	36½	35⅝	36½	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	12	13¼	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	31	4¾	4½	4¾	
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	7	56⅛	55	56	— ⅛
El Storage Bat 2	7	38¼	38⅛	38½	+ ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	3	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	60	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
Eng $5¼pf5½ ↑	1	79	79	79	—1
Erie RR (1e)	28	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR cv (1e)	131	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	16	51½	49⅞	51½	+1½
Eureka V Cl ¼pg	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
Equit Off Bldg	8	¾	¾	¾	
Evans Products	56	10⅜	9¾	10¼	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	5	28	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Exchange Buffet	6	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛

F

Fairbanks Morse 1	3	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	5	24⅞	24½	24⅜	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Tr ⅜pg	23	15	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&T pf 6	↑ 30	99½	99½	99½	+1
Fed M & Sm 1g	4	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	2	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .10g	3	5¾	5½	5¾	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	20	20	20	— ½
Fed D St pf 4½ ↑	10	88½	88½	88½	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	
Firestone T&R ¾pg	10	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	2	108	107½	107½	
First N Strs 2¼g	6	36	35¾	36	+ ⅛
Flintkote (¼g)	14	19	18½	19	+ ⅜
Florence Stove ½pg	1	32	31½	32	
Flintkote pf (4½)	30	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
Florsheim Sh A 1g	1	23½	23½	23½	
Follansbee Steel	6	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
Follansbee S pf	↑ 10	40½	39¾	40½	+ ½
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Food Mach .35g	1	50	50	50	+1
Foster Wheeler	22	19	18½	19	+ ⅛
Fost W 6pf 1½ ↑	20	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	7	36	35¾	35⅞	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	9	8¾	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	22¾	22½	22½	+ ½

G

Gabriel Co .10g	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gair (Robt) ¼e	29	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	13½	13	13	—1
Gar Wood Ind ¼pg	21	6	5⅞	6	
Gaylord Cont ½xa	1	14½	14½	14½	
Gaylord C pf 2¾k	2	52	52	52	
Gen Am Inv .40e	4	9⅜	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 2e	6	43¼	43	43	
Gen Baking .30g	7	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	9	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Gen Cable	7	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	15	14¾	15	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf3½k ↑	240	84	83⅞	84	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar (1)	3	31½	31	31½	+ ½
Gen Cigar pf 7 ↑	40	142½	142½	142½	+ ½
Gen Elec (1.40)	65	37½	36¼	37½	+ ⅜
Gen Foods .80g	25	37⅜	36¼	37½	+ ⅜
Gen G & El A	40	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf ↑	10	102	102	102	—1½
Gen Mills (4)	3	89	88⅞	89	+ ¼
Gen Motors ½pg	69	51¼	50⅜	51¼	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	131	131	131	+ ⅛
Gen O Adv .20e	18	4½	4	4	+ ⅛
Gen O Adv A 3e	5	36¼	35¾	36	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (¼g)	13	21¼	20⅛	21¼	+1
Gen Print Ink .10g	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	23	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Ry Sig ¼pg	18	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+1⅛
Gen Real & Util	6	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
Gen Real & Ut pf	3	26½	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Refract .30g	14	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe (½pg)	2	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Gen Stl Cast pf 3k	↑350	80½	79¼	80½	+1
Gen Tel (1.30)	2	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
Gen Time Inst	1	17½	17½	17½	
Gen Time Inst pf 6 ↑	2	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
Gen T & Rub ½pg	10	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ¼
Gillette S Ram .45e	93	8¾

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
900	Air Assoc (½g)	8⅞	7¾	8⅝
500	Air Investors	2½	2½	2½
100	Air Inc ev pf(.30g)	34½	34½	34½
400	Air Inv war	1-64	1-64	1-64
6800	Airc Accessories (¼g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Air-Way ElAp (.10g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
250	Alum Ltd (bba)	113¾	114½	114⅝
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	107	107	107
100	Alum Co Am (1g)	122¼	122¼	122¼
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
100	Am Capital B	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Am Cen Mfg (¼g)	32	32	32
1900	Am Cit Pet.B	2½	2½	2½
600	Am Cyan B (.60)	39⅜	38¼	39⅜
200	Am & Fgn P war	⅝	⅝	⅝
150	Am Fork & Hoe (½g)	18¾	18¾	18⅝
2400	Am Gas & El (1.60)	36¼	35¾	36
800	Am Gen (.15g)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	35	35	35
100	Am Laun Mch (½g)	36½	36½	36½
2800	Am Light & T (1.20)	17½	16¾	16¾
1100	Am Maracaibo	1	1	1
100	Am Meter	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
1400	Am Republics (.35e)	10	9¾	10
18200	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	93¼	93¼	93¼
300	Am Superpow pf	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
1200	Am Writ Pap	5	4⅞	5
300	Appl El Pw pf (4½)	105	105	105
300	Ark Nat Gas	3½	3	3
2400	Ak Nat Gas A	3¼	3⅛	3¼
500	Ark N Gas pf (.30k)	10	10	10
1000	Ar Equip (.35g)	15¾	15⅝	15½
400	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
900	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
99200	Atlas Corp war	2	1⅞	2
500	Atlas Ply (.60g)	18	18	18
400	Automat Prod (½g)	3⅜	3½	3½
100	Avery & Sons (½r)	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Avery & S pf (1½)	20	20	20
1220	Axton-Fish A	79⅝	79	79⅝
700	Babcock & Wil (½g)	23	22¾	22¾
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	36½	36½	36½
16800	Baldwin Loco war	6	5¾	6
2100	Barium Stk Stl	3½	2⅞	3⅛
100	Basic Refract (.10g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
8700	Beech Aircraft (1e)	14	13¾	13⅞
400	Bellanca Airc	4	3⅞	4
4700	Berk & Gay Furn	¾	¾	¾
1200	Bliss (E W) (2)	15¾	14⅞	14⅞
300	Blue Ridge	2½	2½	2½
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	42½	42½	42½
700	Blumenthal (8)	12⅝	12½	12⅝
40	Bohck (HC) 1pf (2k)	62	59½	62
100	Bown-Bill H 2 pf	1½	1½	1½
1800	Brax Tr LkP (¼g)	19⅝	18¾	19⅝
400	Breeze Corp (1½e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
1500	Brewst Aero	6¼	6	6¼
500	Brill A	8½	8½	8½
300	Brill B	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Brill pf	69	69	69
800	Brown-F Dist	16¼	16¼	16¼
1600	Brown Rubber	1¾	1⅝	1¾
500	Buckeye P L	9½	9⅜	9⅜
3200	Buf N&EP pf	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
100	Buf N&EP 5 pf	80	80	80
300	Bunk Hill & S (1)	13½	13⅜	13⅜
100	Burma Ltd	1½	1½	1½
100	Burry Biscuit	2¼	2¼	2¼
1300	Cab El Prod vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
2700	Cal El Pw	6¾	6⅝	6½
400	Callite Tung (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
23500	Can Marconi (h.04g)	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
800	Carrier Crp	12⅞	12¼	12⅞
900	Catalin Am (.10e)	4	3⅞	3⅞
1900	Cen&SW Ut		⅛	⅛
100	Cen Hud G&E (.17g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Cen OhioStl (.35g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	Cessna Aire (1e)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
75	Cherry-Burrell (.40g)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
925	Childs pf	23¾	21½	23½
9900	Cities Service	9¼	8⅞	9¼
300	Cit Svs pf B	7	6⅞	6⅞
800	Cit Svc pf	78¼	77½	78¼
30	Cit Svc fp BB	68	68	68
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
600	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Clece El Illum (½g)	32	32	32
1100	Clec Tract (½g)	13½	13½	13½
1100	Cleco Tract (½g)	13½	13½	13½
200	Clinch Coal (1¼g)	10½	10½	10½
10000	Colon Develop	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
100	Colon Dev cvpf (6%)	5	5	5
100	Colonial Airl	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	Colp Fuel & I war	3½	3½	3½
50	Colts PF Arm (½g)	31½	31½	31½
30	Colum G&E pf (6)	43¾	43¾	43¾
700	Comm Wat Svc	1½	1½	1½
100	CompShM vtc (.15g)	10½	10½	10½
300	Cons Biscuit (.40)	4½	4¼	4⅜
600	ConsG&E Bal (3.60)	62	61¾	62
10	C G&E B pf B (4½)	116½	115½	115½
600	Cons Gas Ut	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
175	Cons M&S (hia)	39⅜	38⅞	39⅜
800	Cons Stl Corp (½g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
40	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	88¾	88¾	88¾
400	ContRoll & Stl (½g)	14¼	14	14
200	Copper-Bess	14	13⅜	14
450	Copper Range (⅝e)	7¼	7	7
10	Cor & Rey pf	85	85	85
800	Cosden Petro	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
225	Cosden Petro pf	20½	20	20½
3100	Creole Pet (½a)	22	21⅝	22
500	C W Liquid	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
6300	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Crown C Pet	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Crown C Int A (.10k)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
200	Crown Drug (.05g)	1½	1½	1½
100	Crystal Oil Ref	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Crystal Oil R pf	14	14	14
3700	CubanAtlSug(2½e)	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
1000	Darby Pet (½g)	16¾	15⅞	16¾
100	Dayton Rub (½g)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
300	Delay Stra (½g)	4½	4½	4½
100	DennisonMfgA (.30g)	23½	23½	23½
300	Derby Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Det Gask & Mfg (1)	12½	12½	12½
2800	DetMichStove (.10g)	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
200	DivcoTwinTrk(½e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Dobeckmun (½g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
275	Draper Corp (3)	68½	67	68½
100	Driver-Har (2.40)	29	29	29
100	Durh Hose B (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
400	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	10	9⅞	9⅞
300	East Gas & F	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25	East G&F 6pf (1½k)	32¾	32¾	32¾
25	East Sta pf A	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
50	East Sta pf B	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
230	East Sug As pf (1¼k)	38	37	37
100	Easy Wash MB (½e)	4¾	4½	4⅝
23800	El Bond & Sh	7½	6⅞	7½
700	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	69	68¾	69
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	64	64	64
250	El P&L 2pfA	23	22¾	23
200	El P&L war	¾	¾	¾
3400	EmersonElec (.10g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
50	Empire Pw (½k)	34	34	34
3800	Equity Corp	1⅜	1¼	1¼
150	EquityCrp$3pf(1½k)	38	38	38
300	Esquire Inc (.20g)	4	4	4
50	Eureka Pipe L (3g)	28	28	28
100	Fairchild Av (1e)	10	10	10
2500	Fairchild EnAir	3¾	3⅝	3½
100	Falstaff Brew	9	9	9
100	Fansteel Met (¼e)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
300	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
225	Fla P&L 6% pf	93¾	92¾	93¾
300	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Fuller (G A) (2e)	13⅛	13	13⅛
50	Fuller $3 cv (3e)	39	39	39
50	Fuller 4½ pf (4)	89	89	89
30	GatineauPowpf(h5)	73½	73½	73½
1300	Gen Alloys	1¼	1	1¼
60	Gen Pub S pf	88	88	88
100	Gen Rayon A	½	½	½
1000	Gen Share	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20	Gen Share pf (6d)	72	70	70
25	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	104	104	104
100	Gladding MC Bean	13	13	13
1300	Glen Ald Coal	18⅛	17⅝	18
20	Godchaux $ pf (7)	98	98	98
25	Gorfl Inc pf (3e)	42	42	42
200	Gray Mfg	5¼	5¼	5¼
25	Gt Atl & P nv (1¼g)	79½	79½	79½
50	Gt Nor Pap (.40g)	33	33	33
1800	Green(F T) & D (1e)	8¾	8	8
100	Groc Stl Prod (.15e)	4½	4½	4½
1800	Gulf Oil (1)	45½	45¼	45½
30	GulfStUt½spf(5½)	104½	104½	104½
100	Hall Lamp (.30e)	6	6	6
600	Hartford Rav vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Hearn D Strs	3	3	3
300	Hecla Min (¼g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Helena Rubin	10	10	10
100	Hewitt Rub (½g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
200	Heyden Chem	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
100	Holl C Gold (h.48) xd	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
800	Humble Oil (⅝g)	78	78	78
2000	Hurley's	2	2	2
100	Hurley's of (1k)	21	20½	20½
800	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	5⅝	5½	5⅝
6600	Ill Iowa Pow	4	3⅝	3⅞
8300	Ill Iowa P div ct	8¾	8¼	8¾
900	Ill Iowa P pf (1¾k)	37½	37	37¼
50	Ill Zinc (.65g)	15½	15½	15½
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	11½	11½	11½
300	Imp Oil L reg (h½)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
30	Ind Stve 7% pf	38¾	38¾	38¾
200	Ins Co N Am (2¼g)	77½	77½	77½
100	Int Cig Mch (.30g)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
800	Int Hyd-El pf	7¼	7¼	7¼
900	Int Indust	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
75	Int Met Ind A	13½	12	12½
800	Int Petrol (h1)	16⅜	16	16⅜
100	Int Pet reg (h1)	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Int Prod (⅜e)	9½	9½	9½
1700	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Irin Firem vtc(1.20)	18¼	18¼	18¼
300	Jacobs (F L)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	Jeanette Gla	1¾	1¾	1¾
75	Jer CP&L $5pf(5½)	74¾	74¾	74¾
200	Ken-RadTbLA(⅛e)	14¾	14⅝	14¾
100	Kennedy's (.60g)	4	3¾	3¾
1800	Kingston Prod (.10)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1600	Kirby Pet (.10e)	4	4	4
100	KirkLakeGM(h.04)	¾	¾	¾

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
300	Knott Corp (.30e)	8	8	8
40	Koppers Co pf (6)	97½	97½	97½
400	Krueger Brew (.30g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
70	Lack RR NJ	31	30¾	30¾
700	Lake Shore M (h.80)	12	11¾	12
5300	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	8¾	8½	8¾
1700	Leonard Oil Dev	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Line Material (⅛e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	Lit Bros	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Lone Star Gas (.30g)	9¼	9	9¼
1900	Long Is Lig	2	1⅞	1⅞
75	Long Is L pf	38	37¾	38
575	Long Is L pf B	33¼	32¾	33¼
300	Loudon Pack	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Louis L &E (.10g)	7¼	7¼	7⅜
3100	Manati Sug war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Marion St Shov	5	5	5
1300	Mass Util Assn	2	1⅝	12
900	McCord Rad B	3¾	3¾	3¾
1400	McWil Dredg (¼g)	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
400	Mead John (.3a)	141	141	141
300	Memph N Gas (.15e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2700	Merritt-C & S	8	7⅞	8
800	Merritt-Cab war	1	1	1
300	Mich Bumper	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Mich Stl Tube	6¼	6¼	6⅜
100	Mich Sug pf (.20k)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
400	Micromat Hems (.30e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1200	Mid St P Avte(.40g)	6¼	6	6¼
400	Mid St P Bvtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2000	Mid West Corp (.50e)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
150	Midvale (½g)	34	33¾	34

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
1	Am G&E 3½s 70	108¾	108¾	108¾
19	Am P&L 6s 2016	103¼	102⅞	103¼
13	As Elec 4½s 53	66	66	66
56	As G&E 6s 50	34½	34	34¼
5	As G&E 5½s 77	34	34	34
5	As G&E 5s 49	34½	34	34
83	As G&E 4½s 49	34½	33¾	34
1	As T&T 5½s 55A	82	82	82
96	Baldw L 6s 50	121¼	119½	121¼
4	Birm E 4½s 68	104½	104¾	104¼
1	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	102½	102½	102½
11	Cen St El 5½s 54	36	35½	35½
13	Cty St Ed 5s 48	36	35	35½
11	Chi Rv 5s 2f ct	55	54¾	54¾
13	Cities Ser 5s 50	90	90	90
10	Cit SP&L 5½s 49	93½	93½	93½
6	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	91¾	91½	91½
6	Cont G&E 5s 54A	91¾	91½	91½
7	Sast G&F 4s 56A	87¾	87¼	87¼
1	Elec P&L 4s 2030	96	96	96
5	Fed Water 5½s 54	105	104¾	104¾
8	Fla P&L 5s 54	106¼	106¼	106¼
3	Fla Pow 4s 60C	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Gatineau Pow 3½s 69	94¾	94¾	94¾
5	Geo P&L 5s 78	95½	95½	95½
22	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	96½	96½	96½
2	Ill Pow&L 5s 50C	104¾	104½	104½
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s 57	101	101	101
1	Ind Gas 5s 52A	83½	83½	83½
3	Inters Pow 6s 52	49½	49½	49½
10	Inters Pow 5s 57	52¾	52½	52½
2	Is P&L 4½s 58A	107	107	107
1	Jacksony Gas 5s 42ct	60½	60½	60½
5	Midland Val 5s 43	59½	59½	59½
5	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	104½	104½	104½
2	Miss Riv P 5s 51	113½	113½	113½
7	Nevada-Cal E 5s 56	100¾	100½	100¾
2	N Eng G&E 5s 50	59½	59	59
13	N Mex G&E 5s 47	60¾	59¾	60
2	N Eng Pow 5s 49	93	93	93
5	OklaNatGas 3¾s 53	100	100	100
6	N Eng G&E 5½s 54	93	93	93
1	Nor Ind P 3¾s 69	104½	104¼	104¼
1	Okla P&Wat 5s 48	101	101	101
8	Pac P&L 5s 55	103	103	103
2	Pen Con P&L 4½s 77	105	104¾	104¾
13	Potomac Ed 5s 34B	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Pub Sv Ind 6s 60A	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Queens Bor G 5½s 53	83	83	83
6	Safe Har W 6½s 79	100	100	100
6	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	103½	103½	103¾
12	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	103	103	103
34	So Ind Ry 4s 81	79½	69¾	70¾
1	So Ves P&L 6s 2022A	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	Spalding 5s 39	68	68	68
5	Stand G&E 6s 49 ct	79	79	79
5	Stand G&E 5s 51	79¼	79¼	79¼
8	Stand G&E 6s 57	79¼	79	79¼
1	Stand G&E 6s 66	78¾	78¾	78¾
1	Stand P&L 6s 57	78¾	78¾	78¾
8	Tex El S 5s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Twin CRT 5½s 32A	86	86	86
1	Unit L&P 5½s 59	100	100¾	100
8	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Utah P&L 5s 2022A	99	99	99
8	West Pa El 6s 2030	100	100	100

Foreign Bonds

2	Medellin Col 7s 51	23	22¾	22¾

Truman Probe on 'Fake' Steel Plate Case Viewed One-Sided

Second of two articles on the developments in the substandard steel case.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The mystery "whodunit" of the "Case of the Sub-Standard Steel" was told in the previous instalment. It related how it was "suddenly" discovered that inspectors of one of the finest and most modern plants of the biggest steel company in the world has been caught in the act of faking specifications on plate steel for naval and merchant ships for the American war program, one of which ships had broken in two at the dock.

Our mystery story subsequently picked up the train strangely left so obvious by the culprits through the use of the letter "F" and the word "fake," and uncovered the fact that the sub-specification steel had been satisfactory and above actual minimum requirements. It appeared that the word "fake" was in fact merely a candid record of cases where the inspectors had taken, literally, instructions sent out by the Navy's Bureau of Shipping to the effect that speed was of more importance than the letter of the specifications and that inspectors should waive the letter of the law where it was necessary to get the steel moving.

Not Built to Make Plates

Two facts show how important it was to cut out all unnecessary inspection delays.

In the first first place, the Irvin plant was never built to make plates. This enormous new plant, the pride of the Steel Corporation, was built to make sheets. Plates are thicker than sheets, and the mills, particularly in the finishing department, had to be converted in a hurry. But from sheets to plates also involves storage problems, and it was for this reason particularly important to keep the heavy steel plates moving out. There was insufficient place to store them, even if the Navy and the Maritime Commission had not been pressing for them.

And second, the Truman Committee report has had a devastating effect on steel plate construction, by damming it back at the inspection point. At the Irvin works production in the four weeks after the report fell nearly 30 per cent. No inspector is likely to exercise his judgment if it makes him liable to suspense or public disgrace. Smaller declines in output have occurred in other plate mills. The shipping program, both naval and mercantile, seems due for trouble as a result.

The role of both the Truman Committee and the Steel Corporation are of interest.

The Truman Committee has done some excellent work in uncovering snags and obstructions in the war economy, which has been anything but well organized. But it looks as though in this case the committee did the war program a very large dis-service.

How the Committee Did It

The committee had been receiving reports on the sly for six months from Irvin worsk employees that steel was being passed below specifications. It did not check with the management. It organized a junket to Pittsburgh, apparently just to take a look-see at the plant. There the junketeers demanded access to the books. The superintendent called his boss. That was the first the executives knew. (That, itself, is strange. It is the function of business executives not only to run their business, but to know, by grapevine or otherwise, what is cooking politically.)

The committee gave the executives one day's notice and then spread the (apparently) unsavory details on the committee hearing record.

It did not take the trouble to look further into the matter. It did not find out about the letter from the Bureau of Ships telling inspectors to use their judgment. It quoted Professor Graf, but did not learn how Professor Graf's views had been tramped on by the Special Committee of the American Bureau of Shipping which had already looked into the dive of the Schenectady.

It did not discover that the admirals had been satisfied with the steel they got from Irvin and were willing to go on record that they would be glad to get more even of this sub-specification steel. In short, the committee revealed the scandal, hit the head-lines, and let it go at that.

Steel's Inept Defense

Its analysis of the situation, in short, could be called most decidedly sub-standard. The tensile strength of the story it put out was below par and the impression its hearings created will not stand chemical analysis. It contains far too much sulphur, and is brittle.

The role of the steel people is equally interesting. The corporation has done a first-rate job in producing good steel for the war. But it has proved a sitting duck for the committee to shoot at.

First response of the steel executives to the attack was astonishment, though they should have seen it coming. Next was righteous indignation, which is a surplus commodity in today's political market, except for the synthetic product produced by politicians at industrialists' expense. Next they let their inspectors down cold, admitting that these inspectors had done wrong, and suspending them.

Lastly they failed to present their case to the public in any adequate fashion. They hung no rebuttal "shirt-tail" on the committee's charges; they apparently didn't know any to hang. They put their story out piecemeal and in the best mid-Victorian manner, stressing and enlarging first upon the corporation's first-class record, which is no news to the informed and of no interest to the uninformed, and burying the real answers down in the final paragraphs where the tired reader never penetrates even if the copy-desk and the make-up editor have not exercised the scissors.

The attitude of Big Steel executives can be summarized in the remark, "What is this, Russia?" This remark was actually made to this correspondent, seeking Steel's story on the subject. The remark and the attitude are strikingly unsophisticated. Big corporation executives, like it or not, are in politics.

Texas Co. Head Sees Gain In 1943 Business Volume

NEW YORK (AP)—W. S. S. Rodgers, president of the Texas Co. expressed the belief the petroleum industry probably reached its low volume point in the first quarter of 1943 and that business should improve in the coming months. He cautioned, however, that various problems facing the industry made long-range predictions extremely hazardous.

"For the balance of the year," Mr. Rodgers said at the annual stockholders meeting, "war and essential civilian consumption of petroleum doubtless will increase. So far as the Texas Co. is concerned I believe that our volume of business will increase especially during the last half of the year.

Mr. Rodgers said earnings in the first quarter approximated $8,000,000, or 73 cents a share, a slight increase over last year. He said higher crude prices were necessary to encourage new drilling.

Council Group Aims to Regain Axis War Loot

WASHINGTON (AP) — Preparations to recover an estimated $5,000,000,000 for American property "systematically destroyed or looted by the Axis in the global war zones" are already under way, Eugene P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., announced.

Declaring that the destroyed property represented the investments of 2,000,000 Americans, Mr. Thomas said industrialists had started the effort for recovery by appointing a committee representing from 90 to 95 per cent of American industry engaged in foreign commerce prior to the war.

The committee, known as the foreign property-holders protective committee is headed by James A. Moffett, chairman of the board of the California Texas Oil Company.

Mr. Moffett, in a supplementary statement, said that among other things, the committee's immediate activities would be to:

Determine the principles which should govern the calculation of the amount of loss, the formalities required for the establishment of proof of loss, and the manner in which compensation should take place;

Present these principles to our own Government, and, when appropriate, to other governments, to make sure that American interests will be adequately taken care of in peace treaties and other settlements;

Maintain close contact with proper authorities "to procure speedy protection of property, rights and interests in territories occupied or re-occupied by the Allied nations."

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Stock prices last week moved up slightly in an uneventful market. The averages covered the gap left April 8 on the downbeat. Action of the market was good in that volume intended to increase slightly on the rise, and also particularly in that the coal strike had no apparent effect on price levels. Such a development might have knocked the pins from under a technically weak market.

The market appears to feel that the strike is merely a chess move in a game of power politics, and that the Administration will find some adroit means of giving the miners at least something, perhaps their portal—portal demands, which would amount to about a 28 per cent wage increase. Of course, the same method used in November, 1941, in giving the United Mine Workers the closed shop in the captive mines, that of using John Steelman as a "private citizen" cannot be used, as the same double-talk cannot often be used in politics twice. But the expectation is that some method will be found by which the Administration can appear to the miners to have rewarded their persistence with something worth while but also appear to consumers and the farm bloc not to have done so.

Rail Bonds Rise

Reorganization rails were the feature of the bond market, pushing into new highs since 1937, with buying all over the list, particularly in MOP's, spreading into the "second grade rail" list and even being reflected in the rail equity list. The rails gross earnings figures turned in for March were phenomenal, with April expected to be even better, and even after the recent advances, the price-times-earnings ratios of many of the rail shares are almost unbelievable.

Utilities continued strong. Their cash and working capital positions are remarkable. In times gone by even well-run utility companies often had net working capital deficits. Today they have heavy cash positions despite large purchases of their own securities by the big holding company systems, which are already in the process of disintegrating themselves even at the moment they are fighting the SEC disintegration orders up toward the Supreme Court.

Out in front is the North American case, which has already reached the top court; but here it is temporarily stymied by the lack of a quorum. However, if a quorum for the North American case can't be found, one is certain for several other similar disintegration cases now ready for the final court. The holding companies lose consistently in the lower courts, but keep on fighting.

Chief reason is the liability of managements to stockholders, particularly after the hubbub at the Bond & Share meeting last fall. Managements are not, they feel, at liberty to surrender the stockholders' interests to the destructive policies of the SEC without a definite test in the final court, whether they have to or not. Yet there is no real doubt that the commission will be upheld in the Supreme Court in its death sentence for utility holding companies, the days of which are now surely numbered.

Incidentally, an interesting reflection on official wisdom appears in the contrast between the attitude of the SEC and the ICC on the relative rights of preferred and common stockholders in reorganization.

The majority of the SEC, Judge Healey dissenting, believes in the obviously "composition principle" of giving the stockholders a little something anyway, no matter how large and hopeless the preferred arrears. The ICC, on the other hand, has drastically disinherited the common stockholders in such cases and has just been upheld by the Supreme Court in the North Western case in doing so. The SEC folk have tried to avoid the contrast by saying that death-sentence reorganization is not like bankruptcy, but it is a distinction without a difference.

First-quarter earnings of three big companies were interesting. They were:

	1943	1942
Motors	$.71	$.48
Bethlehem	1.53	1.51
Steel	1.04	2.48

This shows that both General Motors and Bethlehem did better in the first quarter of this than of last year. However, the figures on gross volume of business throw considerable light on why. For the two first quarters, in millions, they were:

	1943	1942
Motors	$766	$245
Bethlehem	433	306
Steel	439	432

A considerable change is occurring in the war program. Some materials and munitions are piling up in this country for lack of shipping. Also some production programs, particularly for tanks, transport, weapons, and ammunition, are being whittled down. As far as possible the armed forces are converting these facilities to other war products, but this is not always possible and there is a chance that some of them may become available at least temporarily for making civilian goods.

New Tax Bill

A new Ways and Means Committee tax bill is to be considered in the House today. It has little chance. The Senate would have to pass it by May 15 for it to become effective on July 1, which is unlikely after the House has taken four months already and gotten nowhere.

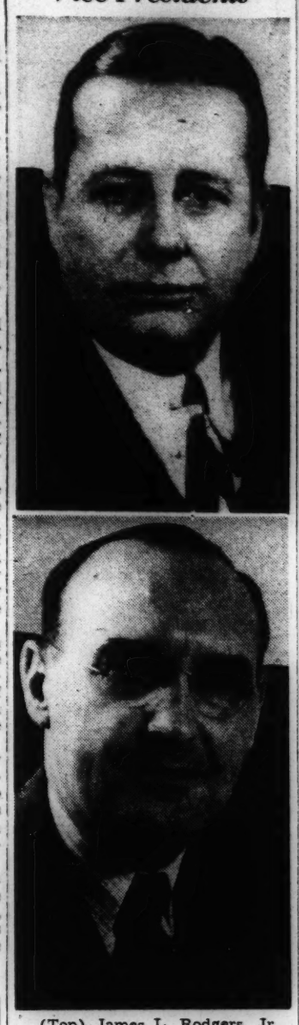
In effect the bill would put everybody on a current basis beginning July 1 by means of a 20 per cent withholding tax plus counting all income taxes so far paid against 1942 earnings, as really paid against 1943. Thus, the taxpayer would have to start all over again calculating and paying for 1942. The smallest taxpayers (now owing $65 or less) would be entirely forgiven. But thence up through the brackets a decreasing amount would be forgiven; $1,000 would be cut to $500, but $30,000 only to $24,000, and so on. The remainder would have to be paid beginning Dec. 15 and for the next three years, on top of current taxes. In the income brackets above perhaps $100,000 this would mean a total tax in excess of income.

Salesmen, agents, storekeepers, lawyers and others not on wage or salary would face a problem. The bill would require them to give the Treasury advance guesses near the beginning of each year on their prospective income for the year. If actual income exceeded this by 25 per cent they would have to pay a penalty.

The Victory Loan, which ended Saturday, will probably go over $17,000,000,000, of which nearly $12,000,000,000 came from the public, or a somewhat better performance than in December. Next such drive will probably come in October; the Treasury's working balance is now around $10,000,000,000.

H. F.

Vice-Presidents



(Top) James L. Rodgers, Jr., President of the Plaskon Co., and (below) L. G. Bryan, in charge of production for the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., have been elected vice-presidents of the latter concern following its annual meeting. Mr. Rodgers also succeeds Joseph B. Graham as a director.

Olds Says U. S. Steel Doing Utmost to Help Win the War

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 3 (AP)—Irving S. Olds, ch

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Along Comes Judy Jo

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Author of "Summer Comes to Apple Market Street," "Jack O'Lantern for Judy Jo," etc. Illustrated by the Author

Chapter One

Oh dear, how it did rain! Here it was, summer vacation, too, and Judy Jo's very dearest friend, Susan Bliss, had gone away off to Philadelphia for a visit. And it would be two weeks more before she was home again. Judy Jo did miss her awf'ly! Just think! Vacation, and no Susan to play with!

And Cousin Dick's visit to Duck Light Cove was over. Judy Jo and Dick had had lots of fun together, even although, while they were playing "ship" one day on Great-Aunt Mehitable's "captains' walk," Judy Jo's beloved doll Bessy had fallen to the ground, and been broken to bits!

The "captains' walk" was on the very top of the house—a platform, with a railing around it, away up on the ridgepole. To get to it, one went up a ladder from the attic, and through a scuttle.

Such a fall for poor Bessy!

It was all Dick's fault, and he knew it. For he would put Bessy on a post, playing she was the look-out, and of course she toppled off.

Judy Jo's New Doll

So Dick knew he ought to buy a new doll for Judy Jo. He thought and thought, and at last wrote to his mother, and asked her to open his bank and buy another doll. It was quite a struggle for Dick, for he had been saving that money for oh, ever so long, to buy a double-runner sled.

But it was such a lovely doll! Judy Jo named her Phronsie Pepper, after the sweet little girl in a book she had been reading—"The Five Little Peppers." Judy Jo would always miss Bessy, but she would love Phronsie Pepper, too.

But, just now, Judy Jo was standing at the window looking down the rain-drenched village street. She had been working busily for hours on her paper-doll house, cutting out pictures of furniture and pasting them on the pages, in one of Grandpa's old leather-bound ledgers. She drew a window with a frilly curtain on her "parlor page," and pasted a fine armchair beside it. Then she tried to draw a flight of stairs on the front hall page—oh, how did stairs go! Judy Jo's didn't look right at all!

She'd have to ask Father to help her with them.

Just then Mother came in from the kitchen.

"Judy Jo," she said, "how about going down to Mr. Dollery's for me? We haven't any baking powder, and I've promised your father some biscuits with the fried chicken tonight."

"Oh, yes, Mother, I'd love to go."

So Judy Jo put away the paper-doll house, her scissors, paste and the paper scraps; then she put on her waterproof coat and hood, and her high rubber boots, and started off in the pouring rain.

Rainy Day Customer

"Well, well, Judy Jo!" said Mr. Dollery, as the bell on the store door jingled, and she came in, "so you're not afraid of the rain!"

Judy Jo giggled.

"Mother says I'm neither sugar nor salt," she said.

"Well, now, she may be right, but I've always heard that little girls were made of 'sugar and spice, and all things nice'! Anyway, here's a teeny mite of sugar for you!" Mr. Dollery laughed, and popped a big chocolate drop into Judy Jo's mouth.

"Oh, thank you kindly, sir," she cried, as well as she could with her mouth full of chocolate drop, "it's just lovely! Good-by, Mr. Dollery."

Off she started, home again, the package of baking powder deep in the big pocket of her water-proof coat.

"Let it rain!" sang Judy Jo to herself, "let it blow! It won't hurt me!"

But just then she saw someone who wasn't getting on so well. A lady was trying to cross the street, but the wind and rain blew around the corner in a gale, and the lady's umbrella had turned wrong-side out.

"Oh, my!" cried Judy Jo. She ran quickly, helped the poor lady who was half blinded by wind and rain, to the curb; freed the points of her umbrella from her veil; then ran into the street and picked up the package the lady had dropped in the mud.

"I came down here today, with no idea there would be such a storm," she said. "The sun was partly shining when I left home. I think I've just missed a train, too."

The wind and rain blew around the corner in a gale

"Yes'm, you have," said Judy Jo. "It went about five minutes ago. Oh, do come home with me, and get dry—we live right over there!"

The lady looked doubtful—but she really was very wet. "That is very thoughtful of you, child," she said, "I will go to the door and speak to your mother."

Visit by the Fire

Mother came to the door, gave one look at the lady and cried, "Oh, do come in! I have a rousing fire in the kitchen—I'm so glad! Come right out there." She drew the lady into the house. "Now, let me take your hat and coat—and oh, your shoes! We must dry them. Judy Jo, run and get my slippers."

"My dears," exclaimed the lady, a few minutes later, as she sat, warm and dry, her feet in Mother's slippers before the open oven door, a soft shrawl around her shoulders, "I cannot tell you how grateful I am to you both. You are a pair of Good Samaritans. My name is Brooks—I am Captain Appleby's sister, and have recently come from the West to live with our mother, in Boston. I wanted to see my brother on business, so came down today on the chance of finding him, but there is no one at home."

"Oh, what a pity!" exclaimed Mother. "Cap'n Appleby has gone off deep sea fishing, and I think likely Mrs. Appleby is at her sister's at Green Harbor."

"I should have written beforehand," sighed Mrs. Brooks, "but I must intrude no longer—I wonder when the next train goes. Judy Jo tells me that I just missed one."

"There's one at four-ten. Your shoes will be nicely dry by that time, and I'll lend you some rubbers."

Another Good-by

The shoes were dry, the umbrella right side out again and, as is often the case in summer showers, the sun was out, too. And the puddles had nearly dried up.

"I shall only need the rubbers as far as the station," said Mrs. Brooks. "Maybe Judy Jo will walk over with me, and bring them back." Then she added, with a smile," And except for the trouble I've caused you both, I'm glad I didn't find my brother at home, for if I had, I should have missed this happy time!"

"We've enjoyed it, too," said Mother, "and I hope we'll meet again."

"We will!" called Mrs. Brooks, as she and Judy Jo started for the station, "we surely will!"

Judy Jo watched the train pull out from the little station. Mrs. Brooks, at a window, waved and threw her a kiss.

Judy Jo waved both rubbers, one from each hand.

"My," she thought, as she trudged home, skirting puddles carefully, "that was a real adventure! How nice Mrs. Brooks is! But it does seem as though I'm always seeing folks off on the train, this summer—first Susan and her mother, then Dick, and now, Mrs. Brooks. I'd sort of like to be going off somewhere, on the train, myself!"

(To be continued next Monday)

"Here's a teeny mite of sugar for you," said Mr. Dollery

Willy Winkie's Way

Willy Winkie the Drake began life as a wild bird, independent and adventurous, sometimes flying across the blue sky in company with other wild birds, sometimes flying alone, but always hoping for excitement to come his way.

While on one of these excursions he came across a lake. It was a lovely bright day and the sunbeams glittered and danced on the surface of the water, making a golden pathway from bank to bank. As soon as Willy Winkie saw the lake he flew straight down, circling round and round until he was resting on the surface of the little waves.

While this was going on the door of a near-by country house opened and its owner, whose name was Margaret, came out, and seeing a wild drake on the lake went back for some crumbs, which she threw towards him, calling him to come and make friends. But Willy Winkie wasn't used to human beings and took no notice of Margaret.

Margaret felt disappointed at first, but seeing him there the next day she again tried to coax him to come to her. Willy Winkie, however, still kept his distance, but he had begun to notice Margaret, and one morning, as soon as she appeared, he swam over to where she was standing, ate up all the crumbs she threw, and when she turned to go away, waddled up the bank, quacking in a friendly fashion.

From then on Margaret and the drake were firm friends. Every morning Willy Winkie came to the door of the house and called, "Good morning," in his own way, and Margaret called, "Good morning," in her way, even if she was still in bed! Willy Winkie was always waiting at the door when Margaret appeared, and would show his affection for her in a charming little way. Margaret would put her hand down to the ground, then Willy Winkie would put first one foot and then the other into her palm, after which she would draw him gently up to her shoulder. Willy Winkie would then step off her hand and sit close up to her neck, gently touching her face now and then with his beak, which was his way of saying how much he loved her.

Having found such a good friend and such a beautiful lake it is not surprising that Willy Winkie decided never to go adventuring again.

Roly Poly to the Rescue

Roly Poly, the baby elephant, and his little friends were playing one day in the great forest where they all lived.

"Shall we go down to the river and swim?" asked little Rhino.

"O yes, that's a good idea!" cried Rubadub, the baby hippopotamus. "I want to practice rolling over and over in the water."

"Well, I'm not coming," said Tama, the baby tiger. "Will you stay here and play with me, Cuffy?"

"All right," agreed Cuffy, the lion cub.

So Roly Poly and his two little friends trotted off towards the river leaving the two cubs behind.

Tama and Cuffy played together quite happily for some time and then, sad to relate, they started to quarrel, and just as Oswald, the baby ostrich, came upon the scene, Tama began to snap and snarl and bite.

"Hello, what's all this?" Oswald exclaimed. "Tama, I thought you promised not to bite."

But the two naughty little cubs were so engrossed in their fight that they neither saw nor heard him.

Oswald watched them for a minute. All he could see was a whirling mass of fur from which came snarls and growls.

Oswald Stops

"Time I stopped this," he thought, and stretching out his long neck, he seized Cuffy by his scruff and lifting him up popped him onto the broad branch of a very high tree.

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Tama. "Serves you right."

But the next moment, to his astonishment, he found himself seated beside Cuffy.

The little cubs stared uncertainly at one another, too surprised even to growl.

"Two little dicky birds
Sat upon a tree,"

chanted Oswald, rolling his great eyes.

"Two little dicky birds,
Good as good can be."

"We are not dicky birds," snapped Cuffy indignantly. "And will you please lift us down."

"No, I'm going for a walk," said Oswald. I'll take you down when I come back. You can't fight up there or you'll fall off."

"No, no, don't go," cried Tama. "I'll be good now."

But Oswald's long legs were already bearing him rapidly away.

"There now, he's gone. Oh, dear, he'll forget all about us, he goes such long walks," sighed Cuffy.

"Can't we jump down?" asked little Tama, peering over.

"No, it's too far," replied Cuffy. "I do wish we hadn't quarreled."

"So do I," agreed Tama. "It does seem silly, and I can't even remember what it was about. Suppose Oswald forgets all about us and we have to stay here all night."

"I wish Roly Poly would come back; he'd find a way to help us," sighed Cuffy wistfully.

Meanwhile Roly Poly and his two friends were having a fine time in the water, rolling over and over.

"Isn't it fun!" cried Rhino.

"I think we had better go back now, it must be nearly tea time," said Roly Poly, and swimming to the bank he scrambled out followed by the other two. After giving themselves a good shake they started off towards the place where they had left Cuffy and Tama.

"I can't see them anywhere!" cried Rhino, who was well in front. "They seem to have disappeared."

"Listen, that was Cuffy's voice, but I can't see him anywhere!" exclaimed Rubadub staring round.

"Where are you, Cuffy?" Roly Poly called.

"Up here," Cuffy squealed excitedly.

"Where?" asked Rhino, looking everywhere but in the right direction.

"In this tree, over your head!" shouted Tama, nearly falling off the branch in his delight at seeing his little friends.

"However did you climb up there?" asked Rubadub.

"We didn't," retorted Cuffy. "Oswald put us up here and then went for a walk."

"Oh, dear, how very naughty," exclaimed Roly Poly. "I like Oswald very much, but you never know what he will do next."

"Can't you jump down?" asked Rhino.

"No, it's too high," Cuffy replied.

"Then I must fetch Mother," said Roly Poly, and he trotted off, very soon returning with Mrs. Jumbo.

Mrs. Jumbo Helps

"What are you doing up there?" she asked, looking at the two little cubs nestling close together on the branch.

"Oh, we were having a fight, and Oswald came along and put us on this branch," Cuffy explained.

"Well, it's very naughty to fight and I hope you are both sorry," said Mrs. Jumbo sternly.

"Oh yes, we are. We have been for a long time," they both exclaimed.

So Mrs. Jumbo raised her trunk and gently lifted them down.

"Two little dicky birds
Sitting side by side.
They won't tumble off,
Because the branch is wide,"

chanted a voice in the distance.

"He's coming back!" cried Cuffy.

"Hello, how did you get down?" Oswald inquired as he strode up.

"Mother lifted them off with her trunk," Roly Poly explained.

"We are good now," Cuffy cried, capering round Oswald's long legs. "As good as good can be," he chanted, laughing.

"You had all better come home with Roly Poly. It is tea time," said Mrs. Jumbo.

"Hurrah!" exclaimed Oswald. "I love tea at your house," and he playfully tweaked Roly Poly's ear and pulled Cuffy's mane.

"I do think fighting is a silly game," observed Tama, frisking along by Roly Poly's side.

"Of course it is. Very silly," Roly Poly agreed.

Nora Taylor

Rain Song

I'm dancing a song about trees in the rain,
The tiptoeing trees by the nursery pane.
I'm singing a song in tune to the wind,
And my arms are branches swayed on a limb.
My fingers are twiglets; they're crook'd like a cup;
They're catching unwary drops, drinking them up.

Open the window. Open it wide,
And let that great rainy world inside.

JUNE MARTIN FINDLEY

Children of the Sun

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," etc.

In the spring, when birds are nesting and meadows are turning green, there is sure to come a golden day; a day so soft and warm and full of quiet gladness that the busy world seems to pause for a little while, as though held in the spell of some strange magic. And even the sun, beginning his journey across the sky, seems to hang for a moment longer than usual above the eastern hills.

But this is only seeming, it is only a part of the magical day; for the sun cannot hesitate for so much as a single instant. He must keep traveling on through space while the earth circles about him.

The Sun's Journey

Day after day, year after year, century after century, as the ages have come and gone, the sun has been making this journey. He saw the dawn of the first morning upon the earth, for, without his quickening rays, there could be no dawn. There would be nothing but black night, and the world as we know it would end.

And so, in a way, we are all of us children of the sun. The creatures of the woods and fields are the sun's children, too, and the fishes of the sea. Every bird, every insect, every flower and tree, all look to the sun for warmth and food.

Without the sun's light and heat, the world itself would be bare and cold and lifeless. There would be no leafy forests, no grassy meadows, no fields of waving grain. There would be no rain, no snow, no hail, no sleet. There would not be even the tiniest breath of wind. And the water of the seas and lakes would turn to ice.

The sun gives us food; the wheat and barley for our bread, the fruit of trees and vines, the nuts and berries, roots and herbs, and all green vegetables of every kind. Without the sun's light and warmth, they could not grow.

The Sun and Seasons

He brings the seasons, too. For, besides making his daily journey to the west, around the earth, he makes a yearly journey to the south and back again. For six months of the year he slips, each day, a little lower down the southern sky. Each day his rays grow a little feebler. And then, we who live in the north have our fall and winter. But when his southern journey is ended, he starts back north again, his rays grow stronger. Then, after a while, we have our spring and summer, and people in southern parts of the globe—such as Australia—have their fall and winter.

So it is that, when apple trees are blooming, and birds are singing, and flowers are opening in the sunshine, the busy earth seems to pause and greet the sun. For it is spring again, and a golden day has come.

Drawn by Elsa Bostelmann for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

(Watch for a story of the strange thing that happened at the pond, Monday after next.)

Robins Have Come

Robins are strutting
In bright new vests;
Practicing serenades,
Chatting of nests.

Rowdily, cheerily,
Chirping their song;
Looking like grace-notes
Bobbing along.

Up with the dawn wind,
Shouting: "Cheer!
Cheer!
Who minds a bit of
frost?
Springtime is here!"

MARION DOYLE

Memo for Your Shopping List

You may be unable to get your full supply of Nazareth underwear, because of war conditions. So we suggest that you buy Nazareth spring and summer styles now for infants and for boys and girls up to 16 years old. The Nazareth label has been a guide to good underwear for 57 years—look for it.

NAZARETH WAIST CO.
366 Broadway,
Dept. M,
New York
Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

Nazareth CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

WRITE TO CAMP DIRECTORS FOR CATALOGS

Directors of the camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor welcome requests for their catalogs. The advertisements of boys' and girls' summer camps appear on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

NAWAKWA
POCONO PINES, PA. Girls 6 to 17. 18th Season. Mountain Camp 3 hrs. N. Y. Campers escorted from city. On private lake; sandy beach; cabins; boating, tennis, riding, arts and crafts. V projects; nature study. CHICKAGAMI for BOYS, opp. shore of lake. Booklet "M."
N. Y. Office, 11 W. 42nd St. LO. 5-1580

CAMP LONG ACRES
Girls 4-16 East Aurora, N. Y.
Character development through well planned activities. Photography, riding, swimming, tennis, pioneering, crafts. Fresh vegetable garden. Excellent facilities. Very moderate fee. Catalogue on request.
MRS. FREDERICK H. KRANZ
55 Radcliffe Road, Buffalo, N. Y.

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan
Strong outdoor living—Hours in the saddle and on the Trail—Farming, pioneering, reforestation. Land and Water sports—Skilled, sympathetic leadership . . . BOOKLET.
Director: MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
Maple City, Michigan

SEA PINES
37th Season. FOUR AGE Groups. 100 acres on Cape Cod Bay. Sailing, riding. Music, art, dancing, dramatics. Foreign languages. Tutoring. Special Course for older girls. Separate unit for boys. Guest House. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Winter School. FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, East Brewster, Mass.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU
GLEN ARBOR, MICH.
Camp for Boys Established 1921
Vigorous physical development—Opportunities for patriotic farm work and accredited courses in mathematics, auto mechanics, electricity, radio, and shop—along with fun and adventure of camp life in the north woods. Booklet. Arthur S. Huey, Director.
Homestead for adults under same management.

ABNAKI ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN
43rd season, famous Vermont camp for boys 8-18, 3 divisions. DIRECT RAILROAD SERVICE; protected location; trained leadership; ample equipment; learn-by-doing, character education programs; land and water sports. $136.00 season June 26-Aug. 21. Booklet. 120 Strong Building, Burlington, Vermont.

Camp SANGAMON for Boys 5-17
"The Camp With the Pioneer Spirit"
Campers take part in all farm activities: own vegetables, raise some of own potatoes; woodcraft; shop; swimming; free riding; tennis; hiking in the Green Mts. 22nd year. $220 fee. Booklet.
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith
Pittsford, Vt.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

CHAPPA CHALLA
Duxbury, Mass.
Separate camps — for girls, for boys. Day camps for boys and girls. Warm salt water bay. 10 mile beach. Riding, sailing. All sports included in tuition. Tutoring. 40 miles from Boston. Booklet.
Elizabeth M. Carleton, 918 Bradshaw St., Medford, Mass.

Sub-Free Inland Waterways Move Huge Volume of Goods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There are no submarines, at least no enemy submarines, to menace one very vital part of our vast shipping system, that's the 15,000 miles or so of navigable waterways in the United States.

If and when figures for 1942 are released, they will show, or hint at, it can be said, the greatest volume of water-borne commerce in the nation's history. The total carried up and down the nation's rivers and the Great Lakes in 1941 was 427,223,000 tons. In 1918, the total was 128,460,060 tons.

Estimates would put the 1943 tonnage at a point that would have made Mark Twain, standing in the pilot house of a Mississippi stern wheeler a century ago, snort with unbelief.

Walter Parker of New Orleans, Regional Director of the Mississippi Valley Association, declares that United States lakes, rivers, canals, and other inland channels today are carrying 233 per cent as much as during World War I.

River-Boat Cargo

Probably few if any troops are moving by inland waterway today, though in the early years of the nation, even during the War Between the States, the rivers were considered vital as a means of passenger transportation. River boats today are filled chiefly with bulk goods such as oil, coal, grain, machinery, and other heavy or bulky nonperishable things in the movement of which time is not the prime factor.

The most important part of this inland system is, of course, the Mississippi and its tributaries. But of these, actually the most important is not the Father of Waters itself, but the Ohio, and next the Monongahela. In 1941, the Mississippi carried 22,818,000 tons, while the Ohio carried 36,556,854 tons, and the Monongahela 31,357,275 tons. That same ratio has held true for a good many years, with the Ohio carrying 6,662,941 and the Monongahela 16,537,746 tons in 1918, and the Mississippi only 5,365,000 tons. The total for this whole Mississippi system in 1941 was 99,595,957 tons, after eliminating all duplications.

This, of course, does not include the Great Lakes, which accounted for nearly 121,000,000 tons in 1942, most of this being iron ore.

Navigable Rivers

The Mississippi is navigable for nearly 2,000 miles, from the Gulf to Minneapolis. The Missouri River is navigable for 327 miles from St. Louis to Sioux City, Iowa. Boats ply the Ohio for 981 miles from Cairo to Pittsburgh. The Allegheny is navigable for 134 miles from Pittsburgh to Oil City; the Monongahela for 131 miles from Pittsburgh to the head of navigation; the Cumberland for 519 miles from the Ohio to Burnside, Ky.; the Tennessee for 646 miles from Paducah to Knoxville; the Mobile, Tombigbee, Warrior, and Black-Warrior Rivers for 410 miles from Mobile to Birmingport; the Ouachita for 351 miles from its mouth to Camden; and the Louisiana and Texas intercoastal waterway for 566 miles from New Orleans to Corpus Christi, for 119 miles from New Orleans to Mobile Bay, and for 40 miles from Mobile Bay to Pensacola.

The area which this system drains totals some 1,239,100 square miles, or 41 per cent of the United States, exclusive of Alaska. It includes all or portions of 31 states and 20,000 square miles in Canada.

All this has special significance in the war effort. Without any large part of those 15,000 miles of navigable waterway there would be today, no doubt, a tieup in transportation that would be close to fatal.

Some hold, as a matter of fact, that development of these waterways since 1918 has made it possible for the railroads to handle their job this time, a job infinitely greater than in 1918, with much less trouble.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Lancashire

Manchester (Third Church): Co-operative Hall, Downing Street, 7 p. m., June 26.

Surrey

Walton-on-Thames: The Playhouse, 3:30 p. m., May 30.

Warwickshire

Sutton Coldfield: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., June 7.

Westmoreland

Kendall: Town Hall, 7 p. m., June 29.

Canada

Alberta

Calgary (First Church): Al Azhar Temple, 506 Seventeenth Avenue West, 8:15 p. m., May 14.

Lethbridge: Masonic Hall, Tenth Street South, 8:15 p. m., May 18.

British Columbia

Chilliwack: Masonic Temple, Main Street, 8:15 p. m., May 10.

Vancouver (Second Church): Capitol Theater, 3 p. m., May 9.

Ontario

Oshawa: Masonic Temple, Center Street, 8:15 p. m., May 14.

United States

California

Glendale (First Church): Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., May 13.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 14.

Los Angeles (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 1010 South Cabrillo Avenue, San Pedro, 7:30 p. m., May 11.

Los Angeles (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2913 Colrado Street, 8 p. m., May 11.

Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., May 10.

Los Angeles (Thirtieth Church): Church Edifice, 5352 South Deane Avenue, 3 p. m., May 9.

San Francisco (auspices Seventh Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, California and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., May 13.

San Leandro: 8 p. m., May 14.

Santa Ana: Church Edifice, 920 North Main Street, 3 p. m., May 9.

Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 8 p. m., May 10.

Connecticut

Meriden: St. Paul's Universalist Church, Norwood Street, corner East Main Street, 8:15 p. m., May 13.

Waterbury: Waterbury Women's Club, Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 14.

Illinois

Centralia: Township High School, 8 p. m., May 10.

Charleston: Eastern Illinois State Teachers College, 3 p. m., May 9.

Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2700 Pine Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., May 13.

Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2151 West Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 14.

Chicago (Fourth Church) Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, 8 p. m., May 14.

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Regal Theater, 4719 South Parkway, 12:10 p. m., May 13.

Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., May 14.

Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., May 14.

De Kalb: First M. E. Church, North Fourth and Oak Street, 8 p. m., May 13.

East St. Louis: Church Edifice, Washington Place and Summit Avenue, 8 p. m., May 14.

Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 300 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., May 13.

Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 18 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., May 11.

Winnetka: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 10.

Woodstock: Woodstock Opera House, 8 p. m., May 11.

Indiana

Frankfort: Church Edifice, North Clay and Washington Streets, 3 p. m., May 9.

Iowa

Burlington: Church Edifice, 513 North Third Street, 3 p. m. May 9.

Davenport: Church Auditorium Kirkwood Boulevard and Grand Avenue, 8 p. m., May 10.

Newton: Church Edifice, 703 South Second Avenue West, 3 p. m., May 9.

Sioux City: Church Edifice, Jackson at Tenth Street, 8 p. m., May 14.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, 12:15 p. m., May 11.

Greenfield: High School Auditorium, Federal Street, 8:15 p. m., May 11.

Leominster: Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 9.

Lexington: Church Edifice, Forest and Mussey Streets, 8 p. m., May 10.

Winchester: Winchester Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 11.

Michigan

Caro: Church Edifice, Lincoln and Pearl Street, 8 p. m., May 14.

Dearborn: Dearborn High School Auditorium, Mason at Garrison, West Dearborn, 8 p. m., May 13.

Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 8240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 10.

Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 20011 Grand River Avenue at Evergreen, 8 p. m., May 14.

Mason: Presbyterian Church, 8:15 p. m., May 11.

Niles: Niles High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 9.

Minnesota

St. Cloud: Church Edifice, 327 Ninth Avenue South, 8 p. m., May 13.

St. Paul (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 14.

Winona: Church Edifice, Main and Sanborn Street, 8:15 p. m., May 11.

Missouri

Moberly: Municipal Auditorium, Rollins and Clark Streets, 8 p. m., May 11.

St. Louis (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5807 Murdoch Avenue, 8 p. m., May 13.

St. Louis (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5807 Murdoch Avenue, 8 p. m., May 13.

Sedalia: Church Edifice, Sixth Street and Lamine Avenue, 8 p. m., May 10

Montana

Anaconda: Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 9.

Butte: Church Edifice, 229 North Montana Street, 8 p. m., May 10.

New Jersey

Haddonfield Auditorium, Haddonfield Memorial High School, King's Highway and Sylvan Lake Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 9.

Princeton: Junior Elementary School, Nassau Street, 3 p. m., May 9.

New York

Batavia: Ross Street High School, Ross Street, 3:30 p. m., May 9.

Binghamton: Church Edifice, Front Street at Riverside Drive, 8:15 p. m., May 10.

Buffalo (auspices Fifth Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Elmwood Avenue and North Street, 8:15 p. m., May 10.

Flushing: Church Edifice, 144-27 Sanford Avenue, 8:30 p. m., May 10.

Jamestown: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 11.

Johnstown: Court House, West Main Street, 8:15 p. m., May 10.

Lockport: Emmet Belknap Junior High School, High Street, 3:30 p. m., May 9.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West at Sixty eighth Street, 3 p. m., May 9. Radiocast Station WQXR, 1560 kilocycles.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty third Street, 3 p. m., May 15.

Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, East Main at Prince Street, 8:15 p. m., May 13. Radiocast 8:15 to 9 p. m., Station WBAY, 1240 kilocycles.

Syracuse (Second Church): Central High School, Lincoln Auditorium, 717 South Warren Street, 8:15 p. m., May 11.

Ohio

Ashtabula: High School Auditorium, West Forty fourth Street, 3:15 p. m., May 9.

Chagrin Falls: Chagrin Falls School Auditorium, Philomathean Street, 8 p. m., May 11.

Chillicothe: West Fifth Street School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 11.

Lancaster: South School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 13.

Toledo (Third Church): Macomber Vocational High School, 3 p. m., May 9.

Twinsburg: Twinsburg High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 9.

Youngstown (First Church): Rayen High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 10.

Pennsylvania

Bradford: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 14.

Jenkintown: Church Edifice, Washington Lane and West Avenue, 8 p. m., May 9.

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., May 14.

Pottsville: Ballroom, Necho Allen Hotel, 8:15 p. m., May 14.

Reading: Church Edifice, Center Avenue and Greenwich Street, 8:15 p. m., May 13.

Scranton: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 11.

Shamokin: Chapel, St. John Reformed Church, Grant Street, 8:15 p. m., May 13.

Warren: Church Edifice, 312 Market Street, 8:15 p. m., May 13.

Texas

Pampa: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 9.

Wisconsin

Beloit: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 13.

Neillsville: Church Auditorium, Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 11.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on May 16, 30; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on May 16, 30; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on May 23; June 27; July 25.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on May 16.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on May 16; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on May 16; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on May 16, 30; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on May 2, June 6, July 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on May 16, 30; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc. on May 16, 30; June 13, 27; July 11, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on May 16; June 20; July 18.

Braves Home Stay Long; Red Sox Tour East, West

BULLETIN

The Red Sox-Yankees game at New York was postponed today.

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In one of their longest home stands of recent years, a circumstance brought about by the new less-travel, war-time schedule, the first division Braves tomorrow open a 30-game, three-week series at Allston. Every rival club in the National League with the lone exception of the Phillies will visit Braves Field before the Stengelless locals start their initial tour of the West on May 26.

Mel Ott's New York Giants, leading off, play single games here tomorrow and Thursday, plus a double-header on Wednesday. The bargain bill was manufactured, by mutual consent of both parties, by moving back today's single. The Braves already hold a 3-2 edge in their series with the Giants.

Lead Giants

By taking two out of three from these same Ottmen at the Polo Grounds, the Braves were able to stay above a .500 pace for the past week. They split yesterday's double-header at Philadelphia. Consequently, the locals today stand fourth in the National League, just ahead of the Reds and right behind the tied-for-second Cardinals and Pirates. Playing in their own back yard for three weeks, the Braves face a grand opportunity to move up in the race.

The seven-day period was not so kind to the Red Sox. They dropped their series with the Yankees at Fenway Park and escaped with a slim 2-1 margin over the Athletics. This three won and three lost home stay left the Croninmen in the second division of the American League and with a long road jaunt just ahead. They stop at every city in the league except Philadelphia before coming back to Fenway the last week in May.

Crowds Good

At a time when the big league magnates were wondering if they ever would see a good crowd again, the best turnout of the spring was recorded on Sunday. Topped by the 47,086 who paid to watch the Giants and Dodgers at the Polo Grounds, all crowds were sizable except the 4,525 who attended the White Sox-Browns double bill at Chicago. The Red Sox attracted a good 17,500 for their games with the Athletics and the Braves played before 12,942 at Phillie.

The Sox did not look good in splitting with the A's yesterday. They were sloppy in the field, particularly in the outfield, and in the second game Roger Wolff handcuffed them at the plate. Even Tex Hughson had a bad day, although his chief trouble was his own fielding. He made two errors in one inning.

Cronin Hit

Sunday marked the initial 1943 appearance of Dick Newsome on the mound, Bill Conroy behind the plate and Manager Joe Cronin as a pinch hitter. Newsome was very good for two innings in the nightcap, but fell victim to bad outfielding before he was through. He looked fast and his control was all right. Cronin came through with his pinch hit and Conroy picked up a couple of singles. The day also marked Anton Karl's first victory and the return from Evansville of Pete Fox.

Meanwhile, the Braves helped Nate Andrews to his second win at Phillie. The Syracuse rookie has now yielded just 14 hits and four runs in two starts against the Giants and Phils. He is the best pitcher on the club at this writing.

Johnny McCarthy has started hitting for the Braves. Yesterday he collected three triples and a pair of doubles, lifting his average to a fine .346. He will make the Giants sorry that they ever let him get away, particularly at this time, with Ott in need of a first baseman.

Eddie Joost came home with a hitting streak of seven games. He has connected at least once in every contest and his defensive work has been excellent.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	8	2	.800
Pittsburgh	6	4	.600
St. Louis	6	4	.600
Boston	4	3	.571
Cincinnati	5	5	.500
Chicago	3	7	.300
New York	3	7	.300
Philadelphia	2	5	.286

Results May 2

Boston 3, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 6, Boston 5 (12 inns.).
St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 6.
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 3.
Pittsburgh 3, Chicago 0.
Pittsburgh 1, Chicago 0.
Brooklyn 3, New York 2.
New York 2, Brooklyn 1.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	7	3	.700
Cleveland	6	3	.667
Washington	7	5	.583
Detroit	5	4	.555
St. Louis	4	4	.500
Boston	4	6	.400
Philadelphia	4	8	.333
Chicago	2	6	.250

Results May 2

Boston 7, Philadelphia 6.
Philadelphia 8, Boston 1.
Cleveland 5, Detroit 2.
New York 11, Washington 3.
Washington 4, New York 1.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 2 (11 inns.).
St. Louis 5, Chicago 1.

Arsenal Gunners Set Scoring Mark

LONDON, May 3 (CP Cable)—The mighty Arsenal Gunners Saturday won the League South Football Cup and set up a scoring record for the Wembley Stadium by trouncing Charlton Athletic 7-1 before a crowd of 75,000, including members of the War Cabinet.

It was the most one-sided game ever played at Wembley, home of big international matches. The Gunners were led by Center Forward "New" Lewis, who scored four times, and Ted Drake, with two. The other Arsenal goal went to Denis Compton, playing in his second wartime cup final for the Gunners.

Asenal led 4-1 at half time. Charlton's goal was scored by Green on a penalty shot.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Ryan	1	1	1	1	3	1.000
Gentile	2	1	1	0	0	.500
Creeden	2	0	1	0	1	.500
Klutz	20	2	8	0	4	.400
Workman	28	4	10	0	2	.357
McCarthy	26	5	9	0	2	.346
Burns	33	3	11	1	2	.333
Joost	27	4	9	0	2	.333
Ross	29	5	8	1	5	.276
Masi	9	1	2	0	0	.222
Holmes	28	3	6	0	0	.214
Wietelmann	24	2	5	0	2	.208
Poland	12	1	1	0	2	.083
Cuccinello	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Nieman	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cronin	1	1	1	0	0	1.000
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
McBride	25	3	9	0	2	.360
Partee	20	3	7	0	2	.350
Simmons	24	3	8	0	2	.333
Doerr	42	1	12	0	3	.286
Peacock	18	0	5	0	1	.278
Fox	15	4	4	0	0	.267
Tabor	30	2	6	0	2	.200
Lupien	36	0	6	0	2	.167
Garrison	18	1	3	0	1	.167
Newsome	24	0	4	0	0	.167
Miles	13	2	2	0	1	.154
Lazor	19	2	2	0	1	.105
Lake	31	3	3	0	1	.000

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 1

Rhode Island State 10, New Hampshire 8.
Cornell 4, Princeton 3.
Springfield 3, Amherst 2.
Harvard 11, Yale 8 (12 innings).
Michigan State 9, Detroit 3.
Michigan 9, Michigan Normal 2.
Boston Coast Guard 9, Boston University 4.
Brown 12, Boston College 9.
Colby 3, Bowdoin 0.
Maine 3, Northeastern 2. (First game).
Maine 4, Northeastern 1. (Second game.)
N. Y. U. 7, Manhattan 6.
Columbia 8, West Point 7.
Fordham 13, Villanova 2.
St. John's 14, Brooklyn 3.
Pennsylvania 8, Dartmouth 5. (First game).
Pennsylvania 9, Dartmouth 6 (Second game).
Quantico Marines 9, Catholic 4.
Norfolk Naval Air Station 10, Norfolk Piedmont 0.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Results May 1

Michigan State 77, Marquette 58.
Princeton 74, Pennsylvania 61.
Rhode Island State 86½, Brown 39½.
M. I. T. 73, Boston College 47⅓, Tufts 44 2/3.
Lehigh 91, Rutgers 61½, Lafayette 19½.
Maine 103, Colby 22, Bowdoin 10.
Navy 97 2/3, Duke 33 1/3.
N. Y. U. 80, Fordham 45.
Manhattan 73½, Temple 50½.
New Hampshire 82, Northeastern 51.
Tufts 100, Boston University 28.

Around The Town In Sports

Crusaders Win

By the slim margin of a point and a half, the Crusaders of Holy Cross today are New England's champion dinghy racers. They won the title from defending Yale on the Thames at New London, yesterday, with Harvard a close third.

Actually the Crusaders are only an associate member of the Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association, but that fact did not deter them as they sailed through the blustery day to two firsts, four seconds, and other places down to sixth to compile 135½ points and win the Coast Guard Alumni Bowl. Yale came up with 134 points, despite its misfortune in breaking a rudder in one race and fouling a competitor in another.

Other point scores: Harvard, 130; M. I. T., 127; Coast Guard, 123; Northeastern, 97; Williams, 90½; Dartmouth, 72; and New Hampshire, 36. The water on the river was so rough that three boats capsized, including M. I. T., Dartmouth, and one sailed by New Hampshire's girl skipper, Ruth Cady.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bert Haines is still undefeated as Harvard's new crew coach, but his boys had to come from behind to beat Navy Saturday. Rowing in the Adams Cup regatta on the Schuylkill at Philadelphia, the Crimson shell provided the race with one of its most dramatic finishes as it overhauled the Midshipmen in the final 200 yards. Navy was three lengths ahead of Cornell, which beat Penn by a foot. Harvard was using a shell loaned by Penn.

♪ ♪ ♪

M. I. T. won the triangular track meet with Boston College and Tufts on Briggs Field Saturday, but the Eagles' Herb McKenley took individual honors. For the third time this season the B. C. sprinter registered a triple, winning the 100, 220, and 440. Final point tabulations found Tech with 73 points, B. C. with 47⅓, and Tufts with 44⅔.

♪ ♪ ♪

Athletes in State of Maine colleges had a busy and profitable week end. The U. of Maine amazed the track world by running up the staggering total of 103 points to win the State championships at Orono. Far behind was Colby in second place, with just 22 points. Bowdoin's defending champions could collect only 10. Colby's baseball team beat Bowdoin's State champions 3-0, and Maine's diamond team beat Northeastern, defending New England Conference champions, twice in a doubleheader, 3-2 and 4-1. And finally Walter Reed, Jr., of Maine, retained his State intercollegiate golf title by scoring a 36-hole total of 167 over the Penobscot Valley Country Club course in Orono. The total was high, but understandably so because of weather conditions.

♪ ♪ ♪

Directors of the newly-formed New England War Workers' Baseball League are scheduled to meet tonight for the drafting of a schedule and election of officers. Members of the league, which may be expanded, include the Recreation Association of the Walsh-Kaiser Shipbuilding Corporation at Providence, the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company, a Pawtucket team, and a team from a combination of plants at Woonsocket. The season will open Sunday, May 16, with each team playing not more than two games a week through Labor Day.

♪ ♪ ♪

Three games face Northeastern's baseball team this week—New Hampshire tomorrow and B. U. Thursday, both contests carded for Huntington Field, Brookline, and Harvard at Soldiers Field Saturday. The Huskies tomorrow will be called upon to face the slants of the Wildcats' Irving Karelis, who pitched and won both ends of a doubleheader with Maine earlier this spring.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs: Malden City Club, defending champions, opened its Suburban Twi League season in auspicious fashion yesterday by swamping Malden Twi 17-4. Lou Van Praet, the winner's catcher, had a perfect day at the plate, banging out a home run, triple, double, and two singles in five trips . . . Harvard beat Yale 11-8 in 12 innings at New Haven Saturday, but like the Crimson crew, it had to come from behind. The Harvard scored four runs in the ninth to tie up the game, and added three more in the 12th. The two teams made a total of 14 errors. Only 300 spectators saw the contest.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston Coast Guard's newly-organized nine tripped up Boston University 9-4 . . . At Providence B. C. lost to Brown 12-9 . . . Golf comes back on the local scene this week, with the Women's Golf Association sponsoring a four-ball tournament in all four classes at Tedesco, Walpole, Winchester, and Woodland, and the Twilight Four-Ball League sponsoring a field day at Commonwealth. Both events will take place Thursday . . . That 95½-39½ victory by Rhode Island's track team over Brown Saturday was the Rams' 29th dual meet win in succession . . . The Boston Yacht Club holds its Dog Watch Junior tonight at the Clubhouse on Rowes Wharf.

International League

By the Associated Press

Club	W	L	P.C.
Newark	7	4	.636
Toronto	5	3	.625
Syracuse	3	3	.500
Baltimore	5	5	.500
Rochester	5	6	.455
Jersey City	3	6	.333
Montreal	4	5	.444
Buffalo	3	6	.333

BRAVES FIELD TOMORROW at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, HUB. 2100, and Braves Field, STA. 2000

Braves' Newcomer —By Pap'

The New York Giants gained some immediate power at the plate when they obtained Ernie Lombardi from the Boston Braves, but they gave up a fine catching prospect in Hugh Poland, to say nothing of Connie Ryan and a bundle of cash. Over a stretch of years, it is quite likely that Boston got the better of the bargain for Lombardi, hasn't many major-league seasons left.

Poland was slated to take over Harry Danning's old berth with the Giants when he was brought up from the Jersey City farm. Hugh worked in 121 games for the Little Giants and batted .373. He failed to show much power at the plate this spring, so Manager Ott cast about for a hard-hitting catcher. He wound up with Lombardi and had to give up Poland.

Poland was signed by the Cardinals' chain after he completed his studies at Western Kentucky State Teachers College. He worked up to a regular berth with the Columbus Club, but last season toiled for the Little Giants. He'll never tire of baseball, and his ambition is to become a manager when his playing days are over.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Edge Still With Pitchers

With another week of big league competition out of the way, we find little change in the pitcher vs. hitter struggle. Even though the National League is using the 1942 ball exclusively, the pitcher still seems well ahead of the hitter. Already no less than 19 shutouts have been hurled. High tallies are rare. And the fans are not particularly impressed. They prefer runs in bunches.

However, the Dodgers and Yankees are not kicking. They were the leaders early today of the two wartime pennant races. The Dodgers won six straight before being stopped in the second half of a Sunday double-header with the Giants. Making good use of the combination of a favorable schedule and a good spring conditioning session, the club managed by Leo Durocher is dominating the race in the National.

Dodgers Home

While the Cardinals have been battling Cincinnati's famed mound staff in seven games in the West, the Dodgers have had little difficulty pushing around the Giants and Phils here in the East. Too, the Brooks play 18 of their next 22 games at Ebbets Field. The Cardinals already are pointing to a four-game series at Brooklyn on May 17. Among the more recent Dodger highlights was Bobo Newsom's one-hitter against the Giants on Saturday. Babe Barna made the lone safety.

With Red Sewell setting the pace on the mound and Frankie Gustine at bat, the Pirates are right up with the Cardinals. The Bucs on Sunday blanked the Cubs twice, one of the whitewashings going to Wally Hebert, the new southpaw. Cincinnati's Johnny Vander Meer and Mort Cooper of the Cardinals continue to pitch brilliant ball. It begins to look as if only the Army can stop "Vandy."

True to Form

In the American League, the Yankees are running true to form, and the critics are wondering whether a more lively ball will hinder or help Joe McCarthy's future. The present pellet unquestionably aids his mound staff. More rabbit might force the awakening at the plate of some of those Yankee hitters.

Cleveland again is a threat, closely followed by the rather surprising Senators. The league is slowly learning to respect Ossie Bluege's outfit. The Senators can score runs, paced by the best outfield in the circuit, and their pitching is improved. That Johnson-Spence-Case trio will spoil a few afternoons for rival hurlers. In fact, it has already. Spence leads the league with an even dozen runs batted in.

The Browns, pennant favorites in the West, are off to a disappointing start. They have made almost every game close, but lack that climax punch. Their pitching has been fairly good. Vern Stephens is the Brownie star. He is leading the league at bat.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Individual highlights for the week were: Danny Litwhiler's third home run, for a major league leadership; Schoolboy Rowe's grandslam pinch homer for the Phils; Connie Ryan's storybook four-bagger for the Braves, against his former mates, the Giants; that 16-inning win over the Senators for Philadelphia's Flores; Dutch Leonard's 10-inning win over the Yankees, and of course, Newsom's one-hitter . . . The Giants expect Ernie Lombardi to step up their batting tempo, but the big catcher is not yet in shape.

♪ ♪ ♪

No hitter in the American League has made more than one homer . . . Top rookie to date is George Stirnweiss, Yankees, who this morning had a .400 batting average for nine games . . . Arky Vaughan, Dodgers, leads the N.L. with nine runs batted in . . . Danny Litwhiler, Phils, is off to a great start. Along with his three homers early today, Dan had a neat .444 hit mark.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—Sales Talk: Latest "inside" news in pro football circles is that Lieut. Dan Reeves is ready to sell his Cleveland franchise if anybody will meet his price . . . And if he does not sell, he'll move the club to Cincinnati, Boston, or Los Angeles when he resumes operations after the war . . . Looks from here like a good buy for anybody who could learn the Larry Atkins-Al Sutphin formula for attracting Cleveland fans . . . Bill McKechnie, Jr., the Deacon's son, has been promoted from the Birmingham Barons to the front office of the Syracuse International League Club.

♪ ♪ ♪

When the Phillies beat Curt Davis last week they showed, at least, that they have broken a tradition of the Gerry Nugent era. They hadn't done the trick since 1939 and only once in 16 decisions since Curt left Philadelphia for Chicago in 1934 . . . Bill Frink, the 16-year-old Elkhart, Ind., basketball broadcaster, is just a promising youngster, according to John Whitaker of Hammond, Ind. . . . Last February Whitaker says he aired nine high school tournament games in one day, followed up with a half-hour review of the other 63 Indiana sectional tournaments, then went home only to be reprimanded for interrupting conversations.

Lieut. Frank Keaney, Jr., son of the Rhode Island State athletic director, is navigator of a bomber in North Africa, and Brother Warner, who is about the size of a bomber, is stationed in Alaska. . . . Lieut. (JG) George Svendsen who recently left Iowa City for sea duty, is the 16th of the 25 officers who played football for the Seahawks last fall to be transferred. All the cadet players have long since advanced to flight training. . . . Bob Carpenter, former Giants' pitcher, now gets his Army orders from Sergt. Vince Gerrity, who used to be the Cubs' batboy.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Chesty Walker of Phillips, Texas, High School is looking for a pair of size 14-E football shoes to fit a 300-pound lineman who turned up for spring practice with nothing to drill in but work brogans. Most coaches we know would settle for one 300-pounder, with or without shoes.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 7-2, Toronto 6-0.
Newark 3-2, Montreal 1-1.
Baltimore 7-7, Buffalo 5-0.
Syracuse 4-1, Rochester 1-7.

American Association

Minneapolis 6-3, Kansas 5-0.
St. Paul 7-3, Milwaukee 4-24.
Toledo 5, Louisville 1.
Indianapolis at Columbus (postponed).

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 2-1, Sacramento 1-0.
Los Angeles 7-1, Hollywood 6-1.
Portland 8-4, San Diego 3-5.
San Francisco 2-0, Oakland 1-2.

Southern Association

Atlanta 11-10, Knoxville 9-11.
Nashville 8-3, Chattanooga 7-2.
New Orleans 2-4, Little Rock 1-2.
Birmingham 18-8, Memphis 5-9.

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Results May 1

Cornell 7, Syracuse 5.
Stevens Tech 8, Yale 6.
Princeton 7, Navy 6.

New Baseball Cramps Style Of Stephens

CHICAGO, May 3 (AP)—Here's a fellow hitting .448 in the American League who feels the deadness of the new baseball is cramping his style.

It's Vernon Stephens, Jr., the St. Louis Browns' young shortstop. It isn't that he thinks his average should be better than the mark he had this morning. But it puzzles Stephens that those 13 hits he gathered in his first 29 times at bat included only one for extra bases.

Long Ball Hitter

Vern Stephens, in case you haven't been pitching in the American League, American Association, Texas League, or Kitty League in recent years, is a long ball hitter. Lots of doubles, a fair amount of triples, a sizable number of home runs are in his repertoire. "I guess I'm fortunate to have made as many hits this year as I have," young Vern said today. "The balls I hit just seem to go where there aren't any fielders.

"But try to hit one beyond a fielder. Why, in Detroit last week I hit a ball that was a sure homer—only it was just an out. The ball just doesn't go as far.

"You notice it on the field, too. Those ground balls don't come through the grass at you so fast."

First Full Year

Stephens played his first full year as a major leaguer last season, batting .294. Of his 169 hits, 26 were two-baggers, six were triples, and 14 were homers. It's always been that way for the New Mexico native.

Take 1939, for instance. He played with Mayfield of the Kitty League and made 175 hits—including 44 doubles, seven triples, 30 home runs. He did about as well the next year for San Antonio of the Texas League, and kept it up in 1941 for Toledo of the Association.

Army and Navy To Send Teams To Track Meet

Army and Navy will send full teams to the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. outdoor track and field championships, scheduled May 15 at Triborough Stadium, Randalls Island, for the first time in the 67-year history of the title games, Asa S. Bushnell, IC4A executive director, announced today upon receipt of the service teams' acceptances.

Coach Leo Novak and Col. Biff Jones, Athletic director, of Army filed an entry of 38 men covering all 16 events on the program, while Navy Coach Earl Thomson nominated 24 midshipmen in 14 events.

Army's entry is the largest received to date, while Navy's entry is third in uumbers behind defending champion Penn State's list of 28.

Twelve colleges now have accepted invitations to compete and Bushnell foresees an entry of more than 35 colleges.

Both service teams will make a formidable bid for the team honors and figure to finish well up in the standing. Army in fact may turn up as the strongest challenger against N. Y. U., whose succession of team victories this year has established the Violet as the favorite.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1405 Beacon St., Apt. B—Exclusive section; 3 rooms nicely furnished; reasonable; Christian Scientists preferred. Call Longwood 7687.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BRAINTREE, MASS.—4 modern rooms, furnished, piano; 3 exposures; garage, porch; garden space; $60. Braintree 2015-M.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 113th-60S W.—Large attractive combination room, kitchen, bath. Strictly fireproof. Exceptional neighborhood. See Supt. $45.00.

APARTMENTS WANTED

ARLINGTON, VA.—Army officer and wife desire small furnished apartment convenient Arlington Hall; no children; will treat furnishings as own. Lieut. P. L. Wilkins, General Delivery.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 454 Riverside (12-A)—Large room, artistic and comfortable; cultured atmosphere; nr. church, Columbia. Call UN. 4-4830 evenings.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Porter, shipping clerks, stock boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th Street, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, plain light cooking; good home; $125 wages; Christian Scientist preferred; live out near Central Pk. W. 94th St. Write Box P-10, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED, experienced feather workers and learners; light workroom and good salary. Apply all week. FOREMOST FEATHER CORP., 42 West 38th Street, N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Housekeeper for adult family of 3; good home for matured woman. Box 27, 1012 National Press Building.

WOMAN, general housework; hours 8-5; to come in as many days per week as she can. Phair, 754 Franklin Turnpike, Allendale, N. J. Phone Allendale 3890.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ENGLISH lady, many years in Chile as teacher and principal in an Anglo-American school, desires employment where she could be most useful, preferably in Toronto. MRS. R. S. THOMSON, 91 Forest Hill Road, Toronto. Phone HUdson 9636.

SECRETARY-ASSISTANT, executive ability, tactful, poised, unusual and diversified experience. Write Box M-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Experienced secretary, diversified business interests, capable assuming responsibility, wants position in small down-town office. Box 24, 1013 National Press Building.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued)

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

MEN and women to introduce BASIC BOOKS SET for Children and other approved books advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Good commissions; sales helps. Address Associated Authors, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago, Ill.

ANTIQUES

RARE TREAT! SEE BOSTON'S MOST UNUSUAL COLLECTION. WINDSOR ART GALLERIES 66 Arlington Street Entrance—Hotel Statler

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

WE WILL pay a high cash price for your clean used car. Mr. Gardner, Com. 7831. Hayward Motors, 1240 Boylston, Boston.

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42, Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C. Rm. 1019
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3511.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

JEWELERS

HIGH GRADE REPAIRING
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 333 Wash. Street, Boston
Room 308 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop.
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

RUG CLEANING

RUGS 87 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN FINE RUG CLEANING
Also Expert Repairing. — Phone HIG 4100
Express Paid One Way on Out-of-Town Orders
ADAMS & SWETT 130 Kemble St. BOSTON

WANTED

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney, Vt.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. CHick. 4-4408.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South Americas, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Delaware

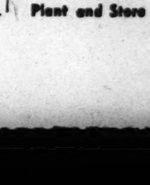
WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9878 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We sell Foot Comfort

We have scientifically designed lasts for every type of foot, and we never sell a pair of shoes we do not honestly believe to be a perfect fit.

STORM'S HEALTH SHOES
NINTH and KING STS.—on the corner
WILMINGTON • DELAWARE



Interior, Exterior
Painting
Glass
Hardware
BAMBERGER-ROBBINS INC.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hoisery
605-09 MARKET STREET

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store 115 W. 9th St.

Restaurants
BOSTON

"SUPPERS OUT"
Each year we see more and more couples in our cafeterias . . . quietly enjoying their "suppers out" before going to a movie, a concert or perhaps their midweek church services. They find the custom enjoyable, restful, and inexpensive.

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE
LAWRENCE, MASS.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
PURITAN ICE CREAM STANDS
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Miss Dutton's
44-48 Washington Street
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Open 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
CLOSED SUNDAYS

LUNCHEON, TEA and DINNER
The Salad Bowl.
Dorothy Gould
137 Thayer St. Telephone Manning 4205
SANDWICHES, SALADS, CATERING
Closed Sundays

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

"HARPER METHOD"
AUTHORIZED
Scientific Care of the Hair, Scalp and Face; also Harper Preparations for Home Use
Separate Department for Gentlemen
1 EAST 9TH STREET
Delaware Trust Bldg. Tel. 2-0712

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone Executive 4578 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN
INCORPORATED
Registered Plumbers
Heating—Roofing
Night Service Adams 3030 Michigan 3310
Phones: Columbia 2806—2807
2438 18th Street N. W.

EDWARD C. FURMAN
Insurance (PERSONAL BUSINESS LIFE)
Representing: The Equitable Life Assurance Society of The United States
5629 Georgia Avenue, N. W. RAndolph 0800—01 Washington, D. C.

The Marvelous Marker
An aid for lesson study.
Guaranteed Satisfaction.
Mail Orders Filled
Mrs. Catherine Stone
3023 Macomb Street

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1013 13TH ST., N. W. Metropolitan 4587

THE JUVENILE SHOP
Largest Shop in Washington and Vicinity
Girls' and Boys' Apparel
Infant to Teen Age
3323 Connecticut Avenue

"LOOK FOR THE BIG RED SHOE"
STAR RAPID SAVES SOLES
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, made like new by expert shoemakers. Nationally-known products used. Low Prices!
STAR RAPID SHOE REPAIR CO.
625 E Street N. W. (Next to Hecht's)

Brownley's
SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

COLUMBIA ROAD
DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries, Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Relish, Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

Maine

AUBURN

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower
SEEDS
E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

Ask for
Walton's Home Style Bread
and other oven-fresh Bakery Products
They have been dependable for over 50 years
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 SECOND STREET

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rines
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

Robert H. Kavanaugh
Painter of Homes
Paperhanging and Furniture Finishing
Wallpaper, Moulding, Paints, Oils, Varnishes.
39 POST OFFICE SQUARE DIAL 5802

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8810 or 9139
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

NEW FRANKLIN LAUNDRY
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
75 So. Main Street, Brewer Dial 6439

CALDWELL SWEET CO.
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions
24 Main Street, Bangor, and 39 N. Main Street, Brewer

LEWISTON

Bauer Hardware Company
Hardware, Paints, Wallpaper
Sporting Goods
"One of the largest selections of wall paper in Maine"
230 MAIN STREET, LEWISTON, MAINE

SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

LEWISTON
(Continued from previous page)

Barnstone-Osgood Company
Quality Jewelers Since 1859
Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton
Girard-Perregaux Watches,
Quality Diamonds, Fine Sterling,
Hawkes & Libby Crystal
50 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Cooperative Shoes for Men
CANTER-WINNER
87 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Me.

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our Victory Garden
has started to grow
on the
THIRD FLOOR
Betty Mitchell is here to help you place and plant yours

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23653

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

Let Us Supply Your Baby Needs
BABY FOOD—BINKY TOYS
TOILET REQUISITES
THE HOTEL PHARMACY
(EASTLAND HOTEL)
Phone 3-3371

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
134 Preble Street Phone 2-8794
PORTLAND, MAINE

SIXTY YEARS
on the same corner
attest our Reliability
in the jewelry line!
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
PORTLAND, MAINE

Buy War Stamps and Bonds
J. A. MERRILL & CO
Jewelers
503 Congress St., Portland, Me.

Wallpapers
1943 Imperial Ensembles
Loring, Short & Harmon
Monument Square Portland

Harmon & Newcomb Inc.
Fashions for Men
393 Congress Street Portland, Maine

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2625

NewHampshire

CONCORD

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

Brighten up your home for Spring with
GAY CURTAINS
that lend a new touch to your windows
HARRY G. EMMONS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Have You Visited Sears Nursery Stock Department?
A grand assortment of
ROSES
FLOWERING SHRUBS
HEDGE PLANTS
FRUIT TREES
Also seeds, fertilizers, sprays, tools—everything for your Victory Garden.
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
19 South Main Street

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
83 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
34 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

Do over your rooms with
TEC HIDE
the modern wall finish—dries in one hour. Get a color chart and see the beautiful shades you can use.
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

THE SHOE FIX
J. BILODEAU, Prop.
Shoe and Rubber Repairing
5 SCHOOL STREET

LINCOLN'S
You'll always do better at
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

O! What OLIVES
MONARCH FINER OLIVES
QUEENS • • PLAIN OR STUFFED
500 other MONARCH Foods—all Just as Good!
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 Chestnut 296—Phones—4567

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
Door—Frames—Sash and Blinds
Moldings—Brackets—Box Shooks
485 ELM STREET
Call 400

Just the thing for Easter Sunday and for Spring and Summer, too.
Don't delay. See Kate Greenaway Dresses . . . Today
JAMES W. HILL CO.

EXPERT RUG AND FURNITURE CLEANING
PHONE 7310
PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
53 Lowell Street

MOTHER'S DAY
Lovely Appropriate Cards or a fine Gift Book
THE BOOK NOOK
9 Stark Street

For Drapery Service
PHONE 7370
Window Shades — Venetian Blinds — Slip Covers—Curtains, Pillows, Draperies made to order or material sold by the yard.
O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 W. CENTRAL STREET

MOTHER'S DAY
Give Her a Permanent
A hint to mothers
Come in and have a shampoo and wave.
Ida Patzke's Beauty Shop
Bus stops near—21 Dubuque St. Phone 254

Not much to sell but the best of repair work guaranteed. Keep things in good running order.
Electrical Contractors
G. F. St. Lawrence & Son
301 HANOVER STREET

NASHUA

MOORE'S MARKET
HANDLES
QUALITY FOODS
PHONE 2800
Thirty-One Main Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA
(Continued)

Good Lubrication

NU BLUE SUNOCO
Prospect Service Station
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 205 Main St. Tel. 2080

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

GOOD-WILL, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Please return unneeded metal hangers
20 Franklin Street Tel. 2074

PAWTUCKET

Tires Vulcanized and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Tel. Perry 6739 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610, 10 to 1 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.
Try our quick service
5 Grosvenor Building

The Book Shop

THE ARCADE FLOWER SHOP
Choice Flowers
85 Weybosset Street GA 0954

THE SHUTTLE SHOP
288 Thayer Street
Something different for Mother's Day!
Gifts of All Kinds and Still Many Imported Items.

HOPE MARKET
The Personalized Service Store
17 So. Angel St. Tel. PL. 1660-1661

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Complete and Guaranteed Service
Ford
for all makes of cars
Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
303 King St. Alex. 1200

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
reliable service
223 North Payne Street Alex. 0060

Esso
G. & B.
ESSO STATION
702 S. Washington St.

Crossword Quiz Answers

D	E	R	R	I	C	K
E	▨	M	A	R	▨	I
A	M	▨	P	O	M	P
N	A	B	▨	N	I	L
S	L	O	N	▨	L	I
▨	T	O	A	D	▨	N
B	A	T	T	I	N	G
A	▨	S	E	M	I	-
R	A	▨	R	E	N	I
B	I	T	▨	S	O	N
A	D	A	M	▨	N	D
R	▨	R	O	W	▨	I
A	L	A	B	A	M	A

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

White Star Laundry
make your clothes gleam just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

Phillip's BROTHERS Inc.
Gifts for All

BIBEE'S BUY BONDS & STAMPS
Also Fresh Meats and Vegetables

Take advantage of the outstanding values in our Annual
MAY DRESS SALE
D. Moses & Co.
McGEHEE'S

Good Furniture Reasonably Priced
CONVENIENT TERMS
Now is the time to
STORE, REPAIR and REMODEL YOUR FURS
at low summer rates
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Dial 50186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOUIS ILIAD'S
Leading Rug Cleaning Plant in Tidewater Virginia
Oriental Rug Sales and Service
Rugs Cleaned, Repaired
Mothproofed, Stored
TERMS: CASH
Dial 23342 624 Botetourt Street

Our Thirty-Eighth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

W. G. Swartz Co.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store

RICHMOND

Kem-Tone
For Painting Walls, Ceilings
For Painting Over Wall Paper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1017 E. Main Phone 25765

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
BELMONT AND CARY 4-9624
HARRISON AND MAIN 5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY 4-7611
2617 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE. 5-2857

BEATEN BISCUITS
Breads—Pies—Salads
Party Sandwiches
Tasty Lunch Boxes
Sarah Lee Kitchen
701 W. GRACE RICHMOND, VA.

ROANOKE

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
Now showing a complete line of Silks and Cottons for summer wear.
101 W. Campbell Ave. Dial 6203

Look to
Pugh's
for Smart Summer Apparel
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Moose & Bent
Jewelers
Your patronage is appreciated
207 South Henry St. Dial 3331

Roanoke's Most Modern Dairy
DOOR-STEP DELIVERY DIAL 5301

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
36 Years Serving You.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
GIFTS
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
DIAL 6241

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

The Radford Paint Co.
Wallpaper
Paints, Oils, Varnishes
114 Washington St. W. Phone 28-159

Blossom Dairy Co.
Homogenized
Vitamin D Milk
PHONE 24-131

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags, Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers St. Phone 37-933

Super Market Basket
Meats Vegetables
Groceries
FREE DELIVERY
509 Washington St. E. Phone 24-221

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine
Hat Cleaning and Reblocking
Shoe Dyeing and Tinting
Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
When in Cincinnati or Cleveland, Ohio, visit "The Kings"

"SANDWICH" HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1325 WASHINGTON E.

Winter FLORAL CO.
Always at Your Service Since 1903
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
707 Lee St. E. Phone 21-187—21-188

Arrow Rug Company
Carpets Cleaned and Repaired
Portable Cleaning Equipment
Linoleum Floor Covering
1005 E. Wash. Street Phone 24-554

HENRY BROS., Inc.
212 Broad Street
Phone 32-111
Try our RECAP *and* RETREAD *Service*
Use our Budget plan for Goodyear Tires, Accessories and Home Appliances.

CLARKSBURG

"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 West Pike Street

Henry A. Spencer
Plumbing—Heating—Nu-Enamel
You can't do better—
You might do worse
Have Your Plumbing "Spencerized"
432 W. Pike Phone 199

W. H. WEBER
WEBER'S FLOWERS
440 WEST PIKE STREET
TELEPHONES 1677-1678
Members Florists Telegraph Delivery Association

Will H. Melet Co.
"The Store Ahead"
For Better Clothes
118-120 Third Street

Dudley's Florists
120 So. Fourth St. Ph. 4070
Quality Artistry and Service
Members F. T. D. Assn.

"Say It With Flowers"
MADISON MINES
Florist
Greenhouses: 512 Milford Street
TELEPHONE 885

VIRGINIA

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

MARION BIERN, Inc.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Women's Apparel
Millinery

Archer's FLOWERS AND FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
532-534 TENTH STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
22 MILLER-RITTER BUILDING
Phone 6079

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

Quality Furniture
LOVING FURNITURE CO.
Phone 7821 219-21 Walnut St.

Thomas Cleaners
Dependable
Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant Street

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

Robinson's
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY
DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

Do you know about the new
PERSONAL PROPERTY FLOATER POLICY?
Consult us about Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Plate Glass Insurance, Surety Bonds.
MRS. RUTH J. MERRITT
40 Ottawa St., North Tel. 4-7194

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 4-1132, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Refinishing
FLOORS
is our specialty
Dustbane Products
Limited
C. E. Pickering, President
200½ Bank Street 2-5751

See us when you want fine shoe repairing
or have us embody our "Articulator" features to ensure comfort.
Hackett's
the Shoemakers
428 BANK STREET PHONE 2-4700

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

Telephone 5-4928
Read's
68 SPARKS ST.
Dresses, Coats and Sportswear

Greenbrier Salon
Specialists in
All Branches of Hairdressing
MISS B. HAWKINS, 230 LAURIER AVE. W.
(Formerly "Emilies") 2-5088

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support
from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED
121 Bank Street Phone 3-3403

Edward C. Walsh
MEN'S WEAR
★ *Fine Custom Tailored Clothes and Distinctive Accessories*

Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor sold
R. & P. WELL GROCER
280 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont. 2-3411

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

Murphy Gamble LIMITED
Ottawa's Smart Department Store

Ogilvy's
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

TORONTO

THRIFTY SERVICE
In this service all the flat work is ironed including handkerchiefs, wearing apparel sent home damp ready to be ironed at home. Try this for real economy.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3882

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

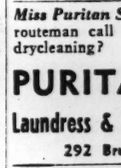
Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DRESSES, COATS and GOWNS
Lourden Taylor
2516 Yonge St. Toronto 446 Eglinton Ave. W.

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki. 6590


Telephones LA. 3372 LA. 3371
GEORGE BONNETT
FLORIST
Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn.
1564 QUEEN ST. WEST TORONTO

Distinctive Styles
flor-enz
HATS
MADE TO ORDER AND REMODELLED
109 Yonge St. (Room 103) EL. 7900

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1343 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Try
Bordon's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food, Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

All kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7308

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3358 TORONTO LA. 3978
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING
HOME FURNISHINGS
Prices on request
CALL Dechaux FRONTENAC 3131

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

SPRING FURS
FUR STORAGE
and
REMODELLING
A. PICHET
2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

QUALITY
in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

MODERN COLD STORAGE
Complete Insurance
Jay Wolfe Inc.
FURRIERS
Telephone First Floor Up
ELmhurst 3466 1130 Phillips Sq.

SEE NEXT PAGE

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

(Continued from previous page)

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop

Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty

Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED

Sherbrooke at Mansfield MONTREAL

also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

European Classified

ANTIQUES FOR SALE

GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS FOR SALE. Family ancestors. Five Portraits. Enquiries and replies to Box W-1744, BCM/CRM, London, W. C. 1.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new. 70/-. Post or call. RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Abb. 7348.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Road, Kensington, London, West 8. Western 3954.

FLATS TO LET

OAKWOOD COURT, KENSINGTON. Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night porterine service; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 4-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £275-£365 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 3, Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FARNBOROUGH PARK, KENT.—For sale, near shops and bus, modern detached house; 3 sitting, 4 bedrooms (3 h. and c.); good garden; garage; freehold £2,500. Box W-1743, BCM/CRM, London, W. C. 1.

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS — PUTNEY 4302 — Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators, Heather Lodge, 90, Lower Common South, Putney, London, S.W.15.

INSURANCE

All kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc. F. R. GARNETT, 61, St. Leonard's Court, East Sheen, London, S. W. 14. Tel. Prospect 4741

MULTIGRAPHING

FACSIMILE typewritten letters at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 56 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, RIBBONS and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17, Bury Street, London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE. Quiet sunny rooms, single or double. (Hot and cold) 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4928

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, EARLS COURT, 17 Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5—Comfortable Divan Rooms with breakfast; lounge and garden; from 7/6 per night single, 13/6 double; permanent terms on application. Flaxman 6060. Miss V. Dorothy Maggs

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at: The MONTROSE, 43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1. Proprietress Miss Hess. Temple Bar 7208

TEACHERS POST VACANT

WALES.—Resident assistant mistress, Christian Scientist, required in September to teach domestic science and needlework; with subsidiary elementary science and botany desirable; Burnham scale; government pension scheme. Apply Headmistress Claremont, Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire.

England

LONDON

The House of Charles H. Baber LTD. for SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING

No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort

302-3 Regent Street, W. 1, Near Queens Hall. Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS And MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd. 10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1 give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken. LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS REPAIRS

Hairdressing EILEEN BRETT

75, Ebury Street, Victoria, S. W. 1. 'Phone SLOane 6580

Medalist for Permanent Waving

FURS

All Models Made from Selected Skins. Remodeling, Repairing and Cleaning a Special Feature. TAILORED SUITS and COATS MADE TO ORDER

FLORENCE CRITTEN 30, MADDOX STREET New Bond St., London, W. 1. Mayfair 3440.

BUILDER DECORATOR CONTRACTOR F. WHITTLESEA 1 and 2 Deere Chambers, Strutton Ground, S. W. 1. ABBey 2326

TOM HILL 28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1

makers of FINE QUALITY LEATHER GOODS HIGH GRADE LUGGAGE

SLO. 8969 EST. 1870

When in WESTMINSTER Visit the GUERNSEY CAKE SHOP LUNCHES-TEAS-HOME MADE CAKES 36 Palmer St. S.W.1.

ENGLAND

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD. Highgate Village. N.6 MOUNTVIEW 8276 Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Hill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green. Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON E.—Woodford

Warne's Ltd. Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters. 128, George Lane and 122, High Road. Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford, Bromley (Kent), Upminster

W. G. MUMFORD. The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS

8 Station Parade, Snaresbrook. Tel. Wanstead 4139
169 High Road, Woodford Green. Tel. BUCkhurst 0134
26 Broadway, Woodford Green. Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E. Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY 94 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21. Specialists in
- Babylinen
- Corsets
- Hosiery
- Underwear

Agent for "Chilprufe"

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed. Valuations for All Purposes. SHIPPING Days STORING. Modern Home Furnishers. WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27. Phone GIPsy Hill 1158

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

T. JONES & CO. (John Keall Ltd.)

Toilet Goods and Photographic Supplies
5, Putney Hill, S. W. 15. Phone Putney 4748
62 West Hill, S. W. 18. Phone Putney 0073
91 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18. Phone Battersea 5177
106 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18. Phone Putney 1160
257 Wimbledon Park Road, S. W. 18. Phone Putney 2348

LONDON W.—Chiswick

Building and Decorating

ARTHUR KNAPP 23 Grove Park Terrace, W. 4. Telephone Chiswick 1160

Eire

DUBLIN

Switzer's IRISH LINENS and IRISH LACES. The Finest Quality Obtainable. Good Selection. Moderate Prices. SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

BUY YOUR COAL IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT at HEITONS 18, Westmoreland Street

PHOENIX LAUNDRY RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN. Established Over 30 Years. The Only Laundry in Eire that can offer the public 3 services. For Full Particulars Send postcard or phone DUBLIN 72022

W. LEON 24 GRAFTON STREET. Large Variety of Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Coats, Costumes, Fur Coats and Furs

Established 1770. STRAHAN, Dublin. FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, REMOVALS AND STORAGE. R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd. T. Gillespie, D. S. Gillespie. 135 Stephen's Green

Northern Ireland

BELFAST

80 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery, General Ironmonger, etc. The Furnishing House of Robert Watson & Co. Ltd. 90-98-94, Donegall Street, Belfast

For Beautiful Work Try Devonshire Laundry Ltd. Ravenhill Avenue, Belfast. Phones 57443 and 57449. "The Laundry of Repute"

SPACKMAN. Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor. 109, HIGH STREET. Established a Century

James. 19-27, Lombard Street, Belfast. SMARTER CLOTHES for Boys, Girls, Youths and Men and Hand Tailoring for Ladies and Gentlemen

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Coats of Arms of United Nations

This is the twenty-fifth article in a series explaining the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

25—Iraq

The State of Iraq, formerly known as Mesopotamia, comprises the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in the heart of the Middle East. Over the front door of the Palace of Flowers in Baghdad hangs the royal coat of arms. It consists of a mantling of red with a lining shaded downward by black, then white, and finally green. Bordering it is a golden fringe, and two tasselled cords bind the mantling at the upper corners in the form of a rose. Surmounting all is a golden crown studded with rubies.

Two seven-rayed stars combining the colors of the Iraq flag—red, black, white, and green—signify the two races which make up the main population of Iraq, the Arabs and Kurds. The circular shield, supported by an Arab horse on the right and the Babylonian lion on the left, is ornamented in Arab style around the frame. The inscription is in Cufic characters which were used for 300 years, especially for coins and such purposes as this. They are primitive in comparison with the cursive Arabic introduced in the tenth century. The city of Cufa, south of Baghdad, was famous for its expert writers of this epigraphic character in which the Koran was originally written. The letters, "Al Adlu Asas'ul Mulk," at the top are translated, "Justice is the basis of Government." The numerals "1339" below signify the "Hegira" date of the accession of His Majesty King Feisal I to the throne of Iraq. The Hegira was the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, and occurred in 622 A. D.

Since dates, cotton, and wheat constitute the chief crops of Iraq, it is appropriate to have the four date trees in the center of the shield and the sheaf of seven ears of wheat and the cotton branch crossing each other underneath. On the horizon behind the date palms are mountains rising against a light blue sky, with oil wells signifying petroleum, which is the principal mineral product of Iraq.

The dark blue rivers, the Tigris and Euphrates, running downward and meeting in front of the palm trees, represent the Shat-el-Arab, their union during the last 120 miles of their course. On the junction of these rivers a sword and lance are crossed, showing determination to defend the country from invasion.

(Tomorrow: Honduras)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bertant, Maurice (mô'-rēs' bĕr'-täN')—The de Gaulle appointee as Governor of French Guiana.

Castelvetrano (käs-tĕl'-vā-trä'-nô) — Airfield in Sicily, scene of recent British bombings.

de Murville, Maurice Couve (mô'-rēs' kōōv dĕ mür'-vĕl') —Gen. Henri Giraud's new Deputy for Civilian Affairs in North Africa.

Dieckhoff, Hans (häns' dĕk'-hôf)—German Ambassador to Spain.

Donbaik (dŏn'-bīk) — Point on the Mayu Peninsula, Burma.

Evatt, Dr. Herbert V. (ĕv'-ăt)—Australian Minister for External Affairs.

Nájera, Francisco Castillo (frän-sēs'-kō käs-tē'-yō nä'-kä-rä)—Mexican Ambassador to the United States.

Paramushiri (pä-rä-mōō-shē-rē—even accent)—Japanese island naval base.

Robert, Admiral Georges (zhôrzh (rô'-bâr') — French High Commissioner for Martinique.

Sato, Maj. Gen. Kenryo (kĕn-ryō sä-tō—even accent) —Chief of the Japanese Bureau of Military Affairs.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Karlskrona (kärls-krōō'-nä) —Swedish naval base.

Königsberg (kû'-nĭks-bĕrĸ) —Important east Prussian supply junction for the Soviet front.

Medjerda (mĕ-jĕr'-dä)—River valley of Tunisia.

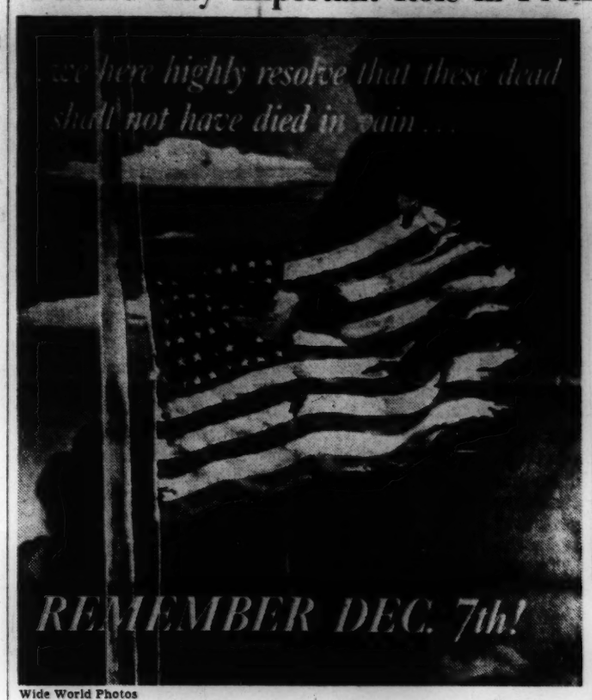
Stuttgart (shtōōt'-gart) — German industrial city.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Canada's Food Exports

Canada, in 1942, shipped 65% of its cheese, 15% of its eggs, and 25% of its meat production to England.

Posters Play Important Role in Promoting War Effort



Wide World Photos

Battle-scarred Old Glory, depicted in this poster, keeps alive the memory of treacherous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941.

This war poster combines a grateful acknowledgment and a reminder to the women of America to do their bit toward final victory.

A powerful plea to roll up the collective American sleeve and deliver still more production.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Fruit Juice Can Be Used as a Lubricant for Bearings?

One would not be likely to consider orange, lemon, or grapefruit juice as a useful lubricating substance for bearings. However, when confronted with an acute shortage of bronze bearings, one manufacturer tried plastic bearings in a large rotary fruit-juice extractor.

He discovered that these bearings not only out-wore other types of bearings but actually were lubricated by contact with citrus fruit juices, whose chemical makeup had seriously shortened the life of the bronze bearings previously used.

How Loops and Bends in Band Instruments Are Produced?

If you take an ordinary piece of hollow tubing and try to bend it at right angles it probably will buckle or split. To get the various convolutions and hairpin turns in band instruments, one factory first pours molten lead into the instrument tubing.

After the lead cools and solidifies, the tube is bent and hammered into the desired shape, and the wrinkles taken out.

The lead is then re-melted and removed, and the instrument tubing through which the music is to go 'round and 'round is ready to be buffed and polished to a fine military glitter.

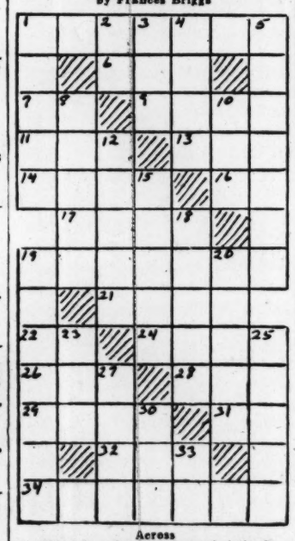
W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

And I will put my spirit within you, and cause you to walk in my statutes, and ye shall keep my judgments, and do them.—Ezek. 36:27

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a framework for hoisting?
6—What is surname of heroine of Jane Porter's "Scottish Chiefs"?
7—Exist.
9—Sir Edward Elgar composed the well-known march "——— and Circumstance."
11—Keeper of a door lock is called what?
12—Nothing.
14—What is an antonym of "accelerate"?
16—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
17—What is a leaping amphibian?
19—What do you call cotton or wool in sheets, used in making quilts?
21—What is a prefix meaning "half"?
22—Who was Egyptian sun-god?
24—Goddess Aurora is subject of famous painting by whom?
26—What is a tool for drilling or boring?
28—Male descendant.
29—Who was placed in garden planted by God?
31—What is one of States of U. S. bordering Canada (abbr.)?
32—To propel with oars.
34—According to certain book title, stars fell on what State of U. S.?

Down

1—Who is affectionately known as Doucc Davie in Scott's "Heart of Midlothian"?
2—Roam (abbr.).
3—What is a skein of yarn containing about 120 yards?
4—What is a tailor's goose?
5—Who wrote "The Ballad of East and West"?
6—Maltese dwell where?
10—What is a unit used in measuring diameter of wires?
13—What articles of apparel are associated with Perrault's feline hero?
15—What is most important of solvents?
18—What are the smallest U. S. coins?
19—What is the first name of Miss Allen, heroine of an old Scotch ballad?
20—Silk voile is called what?
23—Help.
25—What is the central peninsula of southern Asia?
27—What is name of Scarlett O'Hara's plantation home?
30—What is another name for the populace?
33—West Africa (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Shrewd Student

The professor of chemistry was giving a demonstration of the properties of various acids.

"Now," he said, "I am going to drop this two-shilling piece into this glass of acid. Will it dissolve?"

"No, sir," replied one of the students.

"No?" said the demonstrator. "Then perhaps you will explain to the class why it won't dissolve."

"Because," came the answer, "if it would you wouldn't drop it in."

—Tit-Bits.

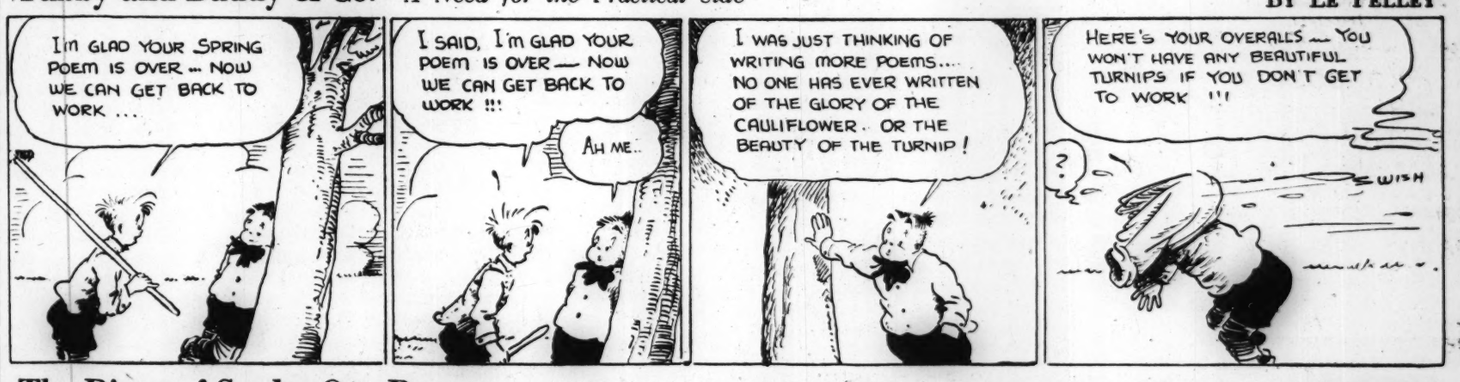
Daily Quotation

Be sure you put your feet in the right place and then stand firm.—Lincoln

NEWS ITEM— COAL SQUABBLE GIVES AXIS RADIO A FIELD DAY -- IT SAYS "THERE ARE NOW 4 DICTATORS IN THE WORLD."

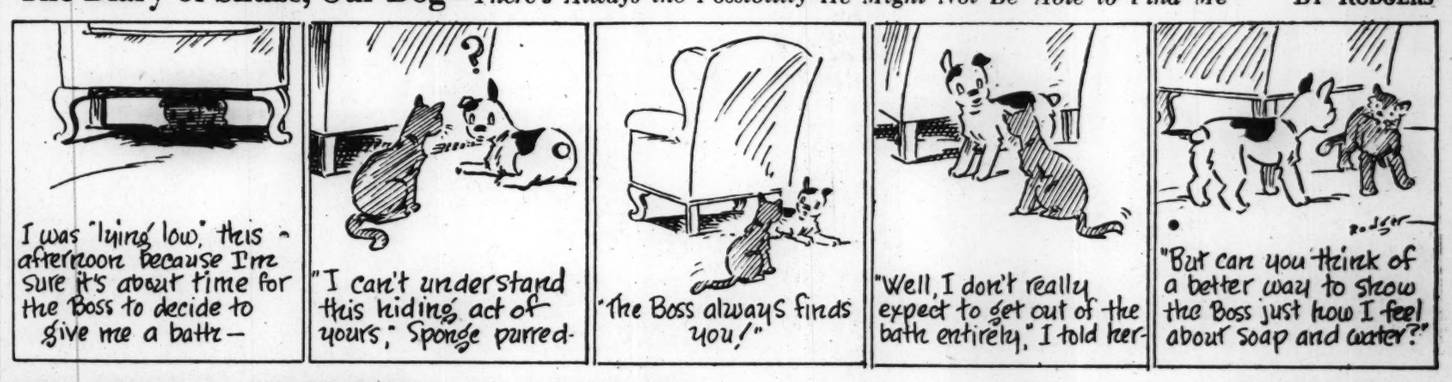
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Need for the Practical Side*

By Le Pelley


I'm GLAD YOUR SPRING POEM IS OVER — NOW WE CAN GET BACK TO WORK ...
I SAID, I'm GLAD YOUR POEM IS OVER — NOW WE CAN GET BACK TO WORK !!!
AH ME..
I WAS JUST THINKING OF WRITING MORE POEMS.... NO ONE HAS EVER WRITTEN OF THE GLORY OF THE CAULIFLOWER. OR THE BEAUTY OF THE TURNIP!
HERE'S YOUR OVERALLS — YOU WON'T HAVE ANY BEAUTIFUL TURNIPS IF YOU DON'T GET TO WORK !!!
WISH

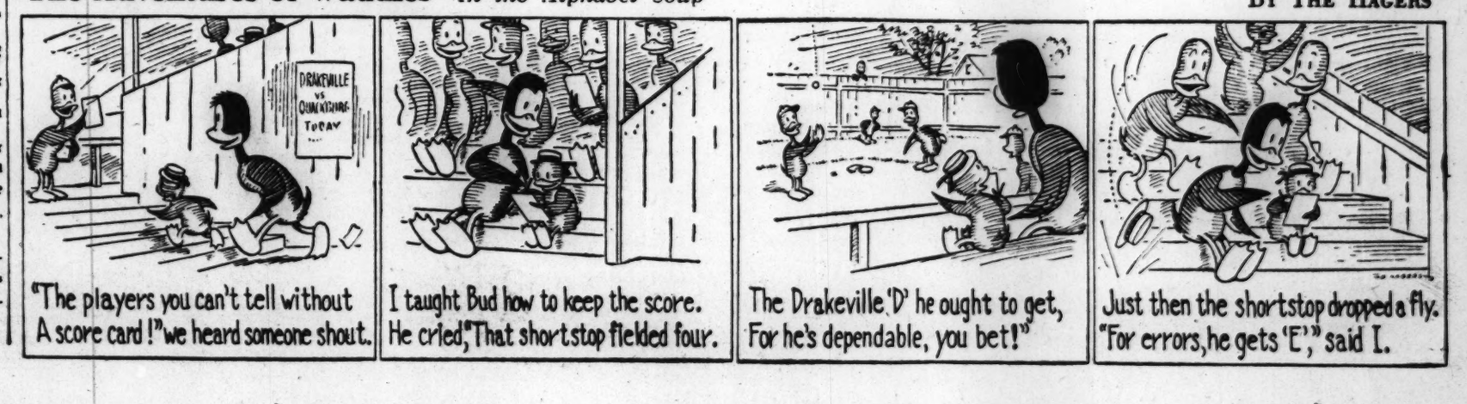
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*There's Always the Possibility He Might Not Be Able to Find Me*

By Rodgers


I was "lying low," this afternoon because I'm sure it's about time for the Boss to decide to give me a bath—
"I can't understand this hiding act of yours," Sponge purred.
"The Boss always finds you!"
"Well, I don't really expect to get out of the bath entirely," I told her.
"But can you think of a better way to show the Boss just how I feel about soap and water?"

The Adventures of Waddles—*In the Alphabet Soup*

By The Hagers


DRAKEVILLE vs QUAKETOWN TODAY
"The players you can't tell without A score card!" we heard someone shout.
I taught Bud how to keep the score. He cried, "That shortstop fielded four.
The Drakeville 'D' he ought to get, For he's dependable, you bet!"
Just then the shortstop dropped a fly. "For errors, he gets 'E'," said I.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Truce—or Defeat?

The truce arranged by John L. Lewis and Harold Ickes as Fuel Administrator may look like a victory for the war effort. Some observers are saying, "The President called Lewis's bluff and he had to crawl down." But is that true? Hasn't Mr. Lewis won so far?

Let's examine the situation. Mr. Lewis made two demands, essentially. One was that the miners get more pay. The second was that the case be settled outside the War Labor Board, which had stood against any general increases above the Little Steel wage level. There is some indication that he has by-passed the WLB and no assurance that he will not get some "compromise" that will hide a general increase for the miners. If so it will mean defeat for the Government.

The whole struggle from the Government's standpoint was based on the hold-the-line plan to stabilize wages and prices and prevent runaway inflation. A year ago a stabilization program was announced. In July the War Labor Board settled the demands of workers in the group of steel companies known as Little Steel by permitting a 15 per cent increase, to compensate for the rise in the cost of living between January, 1941, and April, 1942.

Then, in October of last year, Congress, under considerable pressure from the President, named September 15 as the date for measuring "stabilized" prices and wages. The Little Steel level was taken as the wage yardstick. That is the line the Government has been trying to hold.

Labor generally has co-operated, although its emphasis has been on resisting price increases, particularly food price increases. But thousands of war plants, striving to enlist workers to hasten production, had already lifted their wages to double or treble the average industrial or mine wages. This new money competing for a dwindling amount of civilian goods was not adequately drawn off by taxes or bond sales and has repeatedly pushed through price ceilings, which are also attacked by retailers who declare their profits do not cover costs.

Stabilization has never meant freezing. The Government has restrained inflation but not stopped it. On April 25, 1942, the wholesale price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics stood 98.6 (1926 is taken as 100), while by April 17, 1943, the index had risen to 103.5. This means an increase of 5 per cent, and on food it has been about 20 per cent.

The American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the railway brotherhoods had protested that the Government was not holding the line on prices, and Price Administrator Brown virtually admitted as much when on Friday night he promised to "roll back" prices which had gotten out of line. But the other national labor organizations did not break the "no-strike" pledge (some local unions did) and only Mr. Lewis and his United Mine Workers demanded that the Little Steel formula be broken.

The Government has based its case on the proposition that to break the Little Steel level for the miners would open the door for a general demand for increased wages. That in turn would give the Farm Bloc an opportunity to demand that since wages were not being held, farm prices should not be. Then where could the Government establish a new anti-inflation line?

The Government did not win by taking over the mines. It did somewhat alter the miners' feelings and when the President in his strong speech of Sunday night pointed out that any miner refusing to work for the Government was hampering the war effort the miners were put in the position of being unpatriotic. Nor did the Government gain any permanent victory when Mr. Lewis called the miners back to work.

It had faced two threats—stoppage of coal production and the breaking of the anti-inflation line. The first threat Mr. Lewis has suspended. The second remains—unless during the truce a settlement is made which will not give Mr. Lewis more for striking than William Green and Philip Murray have won by co-operating. Any such result would spell defeat.

An Ambitious Young Fellow

A young fellow out in Hollywood named Lionel Barrymore (who claims to have passed a 65th birthday Thursday) told reporters on that occasion:

> I want to fly one of those new flivver planes they'll have after the war, and I'd like to write some really good music and make a really good etching.

And this is no mere bravado or display of inordinate ambition either, on the part of this "young squirt," as "Dr. Gillespie" so often calls his assistants. For he has become quite proficient, both as etcher and musician during his fifty years on the sta—Oops! Did we say fifty? Well, pshaw, what's a mere fifty years' background to a young fellow in the prime of his career. Remember, sir, what Longfellow wrote for the 50th anniversary of his class at college:

> Cato learned Greek at eighty; Sophocles
> Wrote his grand Oedipus, and Simonides
> Bore off the prize of verse from his competers
> When each had numbered more than fourscore years,
> And Theophrastus, at fourscore and ten,
> Had but begun his Characters of Men.

Old Time is a liar, as Holmes said, young Mr. Barrymore. And, as long as you stick by your own wise decision not to look back over the past—since you're "beginning a new fifty"—there is no reason, sir, why you should not succeed in your ambition.

Bombers Without Bombs

There will be many things to shout about besides victory when the war is over. Beneath the cover of wartime secrecy tremendous things are happening. The hush-hush was broken sufficiently a few days ago for a simple announcement that a record trans-Atlantic air crossing had been made.

A Liberator bomber was flown from Newfoundland to Britain in six hours and 20 minutes, the announcement said. The previous record was seven hours and one minute; the one before that eight hours and one minute. And so it goes. Records are made and broken without fanfare or fuss.

Right now this may not seem to make much difference to John Jones hoeing in his Victory Garden. He can rest on his hoe and watch a plane high in the sky confident that there's no swastika painted on it.

That Liberator brought two continents mighty close together. With things as they are, that's fine. With things as we hope they're going to be, it's even better. When John Jones leans on his hoe in the future, he may look up to see the Moscow Air Express streaking across the sky, the China Clipper heading out over the Pacific, or the London "local" winging eastward.

Bombers won't always be carrying bombs. Airplanes weren't made for destruction. They were designed to bring people and places closer together. They will do that in the future—and they will do it faster.

A Better Atmosphere

Poles observe their country's Constitution Day (May 3) in an atmosphere somewhat brighter than might have been expected a few days ago. A message by Winston Churchill, read at a celebration of this occasion in London, has given new hope for Poland's future, since it spoke of "the restoration, to which we all look forward, of a great and independent Poland."

Moreover, from another capital that the Poles must reckon with in planning their future, Premier Stalin was heard in a May Day broadcast paying tribute to his allies in Africa, and talking as if things in general were going to suit him. This notwithstanding reports that London has been talking from the shoulder to Moscow on Polish questions. London is understood to have warned the Russians that the seting up, by them of a rival Polish Government in Moscow would only further complicate the situation because London would not recognize it.

Apparently the course of the war is offsetting these minor disturbances. The outlook for early allied blows against Hitler on the Continent must be as pleasing to the Russians as to the rest of us. Premier Stalin evidently no longer feels that his country is fighting alone, as he seemed to only a couple of months ago.

Optimism created by military success may make political problems among the allies easier to handle, or at any rate to postpone, until victory has been achieved. This likelihood is important not only for Poland but for all the United Nations. None of them will miss the promise of increased unity in Premier Stalin's adoption of the "unconditional surrender" platform of the Casablanca Conference.

Anyone who hopes to escape the June 15th income-tax installment by the simple congressional substitution of a pay-as-you-earn scheme had better think twice before spending anything on anything.

The Bookshelf

"The World Was His Village"

Howard Fast's biographical novel, CITIZEN TOM PAINE (New York: Duell, Sloane and Pearce. $2.75), is a harsh, fierce, and pitying piece of writing. It is caustic in its vocabulary, fierce with the conflict of social and political theories, pitying in its portrayal of a man highly gifted, devoted to the service of humanity, and utterly unable to organize his own life.

From a Quaker home in the English village of Thetford, Paine went down into the very depths of the worst of London's slums. He rejected his father's trade of staymaker, was a gauger, carpenter, cobbler, a man of odd jobs and successful at none, and a writer. Benjamin Franklin, colonial agent in Great Britain, helped Paine to America, writing him a letter of introduction to son-in-law Bache in Philadelphia, and describing as "an ingenious worthy young man" that ragged, unwashed, unmannerly, powerful fellow with a conviction that the world was against him.

* * *

Paine reached Philadelphia a few months before the First Continental Congress. He found work with the Pennsylvania Magazine and before the Declaration of Independence was framed, he had found a publisher for a little book that he called "Common Sense." It sold like wildfire, 2,000 copies in the first week, then 4,000, a hundred thousand. In the army that the Americans were somehow getting together every man had a dog-eared copy in his haversack—if he had a haversack. They called Paine by the name of his book. He was Old Common Sense. Jefferson wrote his book into the Declaration of Independence and promised the favors of a grateful Republic. "Paine, be humble," the ex-staymaker said to himself, then was exalted beyond measure with strength and love for humanity.

He was Washington's friend, he lived with the soldiers and wrote the "Crisis" papers to keep the Revolution alive, saw defeats and delays and the relentless attrition of the army. He saw Valley Forge, a bewildered and blundering Congress, the financial faction and the mass of the people at odds, and then somehow the forging of a real army, the arrival of money and supplies from abroad, and victory. "The times that tried men's souls are over," he wrote. The revolution was accomplished, and he had no more work to do in America, for his trade was revolution.

* * *

Paine went to England. "Where freedom is not, there is my country," he often said. In France the Bastille had been stormed, and Paine answered Burke's speech against the French Revolution with a book called "The Rights of Man." Scottish weavers, Welsh miners, English iron-workers would make a revolution just as the farmers of America had. But though they read his book, the workers applauded, made him a deputy to the National Assembly, and then after the revolutionists had split into Girondins and Jacobins, when the Reign of Terror was at its height, he was put in prison for his "Age of Reason." Gouverneur Morris, the American Ambassador, let him stay there 10 months; James Monroe, the new Ambassador, got him out.

Back in America, he found Jefferson kind but unable to help the author of "The Age of Reason," which was as offensive to Americans as to the Jacobins, for exactly opposite reasons. His last years were most pitiful of all; not so much on account of his faults, which were indeed many, as on account of his futile efforts to rehabilitate himself. He became an object of ridicule and ill-will. Wretched and despised, he wrote his own epitaph, "Thomas Paine, Author of 'Common Sense,'" but the persecutors of New Rochelle did not permit even that to be unmolested.

"Today, no one knows where Paine lies, and that, perhaps, is best, for the world was his village."

Mr. Fast's work grows in power. This book is not comfortable, but like a hard, bitter wind.

W. K. R.

Mirror of World Opinion

When Labor Opposes Progress

It may be no violation of the anti-trust law for members of a painters' union to refuse to use spray guns in their work, as Judge A. F. St. Sure of the United States District Court in San Francisco holds in dismissing indictments against 78 persons. There can be no doubt, however, that this policy violates the law of social progress.

Ever since technological development began, some workmen have opposed adoption of labor-saving devices because they thought the result would be less employment. In some cases, this did occur; but in the long run, many more jobs were created as lower prices brought a greater demand for the product.

In the San Francisco case, Government housing projects were involved. When the painters refused to use the far speedier spray-gun method, they increased the cost of these projects to the taxpayers, and so to themselves. Labor must be willing to go along with the march of progress.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Federal Judge St. Sure of San Francisco holds that an agreement between a painters' union and contractors barring use of spray guns is not a violation of anti-trust law, even though it "indirectly" restrains interstate commerce.

The judge sustained the union's contention that use of the spray process instead of the slower brush method—in this case on a government housing project—would reduce employment opportunities for its members. He based the ruling on a recent U. S. Supreme Court decision that J. Caesar Petrillo, czar of the musicians' union, has a right to enforce a ban on the making of records for radio stations and juke boxes.

Congress shows no disposition to assert that the courts are wrong in their interpretation of the law, and so unions apparently are free to forbid labor-saving devices. . . .

The principle represented by Judge St. Sure's decision may be law. It is not sound public policy—certainly not in this time when the country is short of manpower to produce what it takes to win a war.—*New York World-Telegram.*

Back on the Main Road

The Heart, the Eyes, the Smile . . .

(From a Greek in Algiers; a literal reproduction.)

The Spangled-Star Banner waves here since the historical Sunday, Nov. 8. You cannot imagine my joy and that of many people. You imagine also the joy of the 2,000 British who were interned in the South in the desert by the French pro-Axis government. . . .

The second day of the arrival of the Allied troops, about 20 Axis planes tried to bomb the debarkment. It was a catastrophe for the planes; more than 10 of them were shot down in flames. Many people clapped the hands.

It is hard to be bombarded by German planes but I can assure you that people prefer to get German bombs and to be on the side of your strong and humane army. . . .

* * *

I will tell you now about the joy of people here to see the Americans. I can not describe this joy—children, men, women, everybody has one, two or more friends among the American and British army. . . . The Christmas Day everybody had to dinner a soldier. The soldiers try to speak the French, people try to speak the American but they can understand between them because the heart, the eyes, the smile are international expressions. . . .

I have a little story to write to you about the turkeys the boys have eaten on Christmas Day. . . . Before Americans and British arrive here, several months ago Germans and Italians obliged every farmer here to get turkeys, to feed them with the purpose to send these turkeys to Germany and Italy for the Christmas. They can expect for a long time more. People, Americans, and British here have tasted the turkeys ordered by Axis. . . .

* * *

I received some Monitors dated a year ago but interesting at all times. By reading "my" Monitors I go back to January, 1942, and remember how sorry many of us were to be under Axis strength. . . . Liberty, dear Liberty, the best of thing in this world!

In Algiers many boys of America are my friends. One of them is from Boston. The other day he was so glad to find at our home The Christian Science Monitor. He read them all including the advertisements. Other boys from other States come from time to time. So I know that Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, California, Idaho are very beautiful countries. Dennys, my second son, four years old, asks me, "Let us go in America?" If we could!

Some of the American boys, not many, have become engaged for marriage with French girls. To one of these girls I teach the English for she wishes to understand her future husband. . . . If you have somebody of your family or friends who is here, give to him my address and if he comes to see us we shall be very, very glad.

BYRON VASSILIADIS

(From a Young French Moroccan; a Translation)

MOGADOR, MOROCCO

You cannot imagine how our spirits have risen, how our hearts beat more freely since your soldiers came to surprise us. It was done so quickly and so well we could hardly believe it for several days.

I was going hunting that morning of November 8 when the siren sounded the alarm. We thought it must mean a naval battle; so I went at once to my post for passive defense. Then the news came rushing in—all our large cities occupied—Oran, Algiers. We did not dare show our joy, as for two years, freedom of thought, speech, writing, had not existed. But in the depths of our hearts we hoped!

Then we were worried. We must fight; we must oppose friends to keep our promised word. But we soon understood. Guns went off badly. Many of us were practically unarmed. None the less, some were killed on both sides. Together we bowed our heads over their graves.

Today Morocco shares the life of the Sammies. None of them landed at Mogador, alas, but we have seen some of your modern Sammies; your little jeeps have dashed through our streets. Our children, unaccustomed to treats," are chewing gum and sucking U. S. A. candies.

Today we are collaborating with all our might with your troops. . . . Be sure of this, dear friend, France never wanted to collaborate with Germany. France, like Morocco, was coerced, pillaged by a people of prey who for centuries have lived by the depredation of their neighbors. Our French of France, our French of Morocco, salute and admire the great country which once again comes to save us.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

O Star of France

1870-71

Star Crucified—by traitors sold,
Star panting o'er a land of death, heroic land,
Strange, passionate, mocking, frivolous land.
Miserable! yet for thy errors, vanities, sins I will not now rebuke thee,
Thy unexampled woes and pangs have quell'd them all,
And left these sacred.

In that amid thy many faults thou ever aimedst highly,
In that thou wouldst not really sell thyself however great the price,
In that thou surely wakedst weeping from thy drugg'd sleep,
In that alone among thy sisters thou, giantess, didst rend the ones that shamed thee,
In that thou couldst not, wouldst not, wear the usual chains. . . .

O star! O ship of France, beat back and baffled long!
Bear up O smitten orb! O ship continue on!
Finish'd the days, the clouds dispel'd,
The travail o'er, the long-sought extrication,
When lo! reborn, high o'er the European world,
(In gladness answering thence, as face afar to face, reflecting our Columbia,)
Again thy star O France, fair lustrous star,
In heavenly peace, clearer, more bright than ever,
Shall beam immortal.

WALT WHITMAN

The Wide Horizon

The Luxury of Hate

By Charles P. Taft

Assistant Director, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services

In an address at Swarthmore College

Most of the postwar discussions have laid the principal emphasis upon the elimination of economic injustice. It is interesting that a young group of British Socialists who analyzed "Democracy and War" in a symposium in 1937, came to the conclusion that not economic injustice, but frustrations and transferrals of resentment to aliens and inferiors, comparable to experiences of children, had caused most wars in the last 150 years, and that economic rivalry or injustice could not be traced as a major cause in more than one. They concluded that a properly marshaled show of force had prevented most incipient fracases which were prevented, and recommended just that: force to compel peace until the psychological factors in nations and individuals could be worked out.

I believe in that. We need an application of force by those who believe in peace, our United Nations, to stop any threat of war. That means control of the great air depots, of arms manufacture, of every important military or naval base, and exclusion of paranoiacs from that control. It means the kind of checks and balances on that control by our own side that our fathers on both sides of the water knew were needed to protect us from our own abuse of power.

But at the same time we need a prescription for a national inferiority complex in Japan and Germany. We never thought of it that way in 1919, either for a victorious ally we looked down upon, nor a defeated enemy we had been taught to hate. That is why we are fighting this war. The same mistake can produce a third holocaust.

* * *

We can't have the luxury of hate or the stupidity of contempt. We are dealing with fellow humans, millions of them and they cry out for decent, intelligent treatment designed to cure them of a deadly sickness, deadly for them and deadly for us.

They will be defeated peoples, but they are entitled to our respect for a tremendous battle, and entitled to their own self-respect. We must tell them so. That comes first.

Next, they need something to go to work on that will challenge their capacities, and it should be something that is a common task with us. The first thing, I suggest, is food—food for their children, food for their old and sick people, food for all who have had to give up everything for the fighting man and the war worker, food for the despised minorities, Jews and aliens. And it must be a joint task of the United Nations and Japan, the United Nations and the Germans. It must be the first practical demonstration of what we believe as Christians about the dignity of human personality, a sample of what we have fought for, an utter denial of all that they have been taught. It must be carried out for the United Nations by people who understand exactly what they are doing and what is the significance of the job, in the exorcism of these devils of blood and soil and destiny. The restoration of government and order, of schools and institutional life, and provision for public health, all will keep them busy.

* * *

After that come plans for a longer future. Japan and Germany must be made partners in an intelligent plan, a business plan, executed by businessmen and by peoples through their governments for the economic reconstruction of the world. The ideals of work for all, constructive work, aiming toward world trade and peaceful communications must be laid down by the victors, and the defeated nations given their part of the job. If we can put before the eyes and minds of the people of this world a scheme for the gradual raising of standards of living of the backward areas over the next two generations, probably by promoting their industrialization according to their own pattern of civilization, we have a charter of activity that can gradually destroy inferiority and build world partnership.

That does not call for indiscriminate admission to areas of higher standards either low-standard labor or low-standard goods. On the contrary it gives every area an objective which should challenge and retain its own people on the improvement of their own condition.

It does not assume that we know all the answers at home. We have a productive capacity of $130,000,000,000 a year, and clearly we have a power to consume that capacity when converted from war production to peace-time needs. Our problem is the problem of exchange—how to match that power to consume against our power to produce. Surely that cannot be insoluble by intelligence and hard work and team play.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	811 Olive Street
Kansas City	1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	650 South Grand Avenue
Seattle	1234 Fifth Avenue
London	Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand:	46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.